

DAILY REPORT

Asia & Pacific

Vol IV No 007

11 January 1984

JAPAN

Sources Call Zhao-Reagan Talks 'Meaningful'	C 1
U.S. Ambassador, Abe Talk Over Trade, Defense	C 1
Abe Meets Nigerian, Other African Envoys	C 2
Canadian Urges More Investment in His Nation	C 2
Japanese Automakers To Invest in Canada	C 3
Nakasone Orders Ministers To Disclose Assets	C 3
Cabinet Agrees To Hold Down 1984 Net Spending	C 4

NORTH KOREA

People's Committee, SPA Propose Tripartite Talks	D 1
Report on Joint Meeting	D 1
'Information' on Proposal	D 1
Letter to United States	D 6
Letter to 'Seoul Authorities'	D 9
Foreign Media Views on Rangoon Bombing Cited	D 11
U.S. Manipulation Charged	D 11
Chon Denounced	D 12
Anti-U.S., Antifascist Struggle in South Noted	D 12
Japanese Preferential Loans to South Denounced	D 13
[NODONG SINMUN 8 Jan]	
Correction to Item on U.S. Plans in South	D 14

SOUTH KOREA

Unification Minister on North's Talks Proposal	E 1
KOREA HERALD Editorial [11 Jan]	E 2
Zhao-Reagan Discussions on Korean Issue Noted	E 3
Paper Urges Realistic Diplomacy To Relax Tension	E 4
[KYONGHYANG SINMUN 7 Jan]	
KOREA HERALD Editorial on South-North Economic Gap [7 Jan]	E 6
National Assembly To Step Up Diplomatic Activity	E 7
[KOREA HERALD 8 Jan]	
Assembly To Hear 1984 Government Policy Address	E 8
Plan To Upgrade Local Government Setup Agreed On	E 8
[KOREA HERALD 11 Jan]	
Arrest of Supporters of North's Line Announced	E 9

LAOS

Rallies, Exhibits Mark Kampuchean Anniversary	I 1
Photo Exhibit	I 1
Leaders' Greetings	I 2
Delegation to Phnom Penh	I 3
Vientiane Rally	I 4
PRK Amity Group	I 4
PRK Envoy's Reception	I 5
Souphanouvong Returns	I 5
PASASON Editorial [7 Jan]	I 6
200 Tons of Rice Received from Thailand	I 7

VIETNAM

Meetings, Messages Greet Kampuchean National Day	K 1
Hanoi Meeting	K 1
Van Tien Dung Message	K 3
Nguyen Co Thach Note	K 3
Leaders' Greetings	K 4
HCM City Meeting	K 5
Hanoi Village Meeting	K 6
PRK Guests Received	K 6
SRV Delegation Returns	K 6
Radio Commentary	K 7
NHAN DAN Article [7 Jan]	K 8
PRK Envoy's Statement	K 9
Army Paper Attacks Thai Statement on Kampuchea	K 11
[QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 11 Jan]	
Radio Commentary Slams Beijing Support for Pol Pot	K 11
Army Journal Editorial on Kampuchean Revolution	K 13
Parts I, II [TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN Jan]	K 13
Part III [TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN Jan]	K 15
Last Part [TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN Jan]	K 17
Central Committee Member Bui Thanh Khiet Dies	K 19

PHILIPPINES

Imelda Concludes China Visit, Heads for Home	P 1
Reaches Trade Deals	P 1
Returns to Manila	P 1
Comments on Agreements	P 2
Romulo Holds Farewell Press Conference	P 2
Names Tolentino Successor	P 2
Discusses Japan, USSR Status	P 4
Pair Appears Before Board Probing Aquino Slaying	P 4
Threats to Aquino Cited	P 4
Possible Witness Identified	P 5
Comelec Chairman Denies Voter List Inflated	P 5
Namfrel Press for New Voter Registration	P 6
Bank Governor Resigns; Named Education Minister	P 6
Former U.S. Senator 'Impressed' by Stability	P 7

SOURCES CALL ZHAO-REAGAN TALKS 'MEANINGFUL'

OW110241 Tokyo KYODO in English 0226 GMT 11 Jan 84

[Text] Tokyo Jan 11 KYODO -- The just-ended summit meeting between Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang and U.S. President Ronald Reagan was "meaningful" for world peace and stability in Asia since they agreed to promote bilateral ties, in particular, in the economic field, Japan's Foreign Ministry sources said Wednesday.

The sources said the visit itself, the first by a Chinese premier, was significant because it was made as scheduled despite the current Sino-U.S. relations being hindered by differences over Taiwan. Zhao once suggested he might have to reschedule his U.S. visit. Reagan is scheduled to visit China in April.

The sources also expressed the hope that the summit meeting will be followed by continued efforts by the two countries to reduce tension on the Korean peninsula. Zhao and Reagan were expected to extensively discuss the Korean situation in the meeting held at the White House Tuesday. But details of their talks were not immediately released.

U.S. AMBASSADOR, ABE TALK OVER TRADE, DEFENSE

OW101045 Tokyo KYODO in English 0927 GMT 10 Jan 84

[Text] Tokyo Jan 10 KYODO -- The overall relations between Japan and the United States could be affected, unless substantial progress be observed in the pending bilateral issues of trading and defense, U.S. Ambassador to Japan Mike Mansfield said Tuesday when he met with Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe, according to Japanese officials.

In this regard, the U.S. Administration attaches much importance to the scheduled visit by the Japanese foreign minister later this month, Mansfield was quoted as saying. In reply, Abe said that he would like to see the pending issues resolved as soon as possible, too. A Foreign Ministry source said that he thus indicated that the progress be made through mutual concessions.

The Abe-Mansfield meeting was the first since Abe's reappointment as foreign minister in the December 27 Cabinet reshuffle by Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone. During the meeting, which lasted about 40 minutes at the minister's office, Abe assured the American ambassador that Japan's foreign policy position is unchanged despite the setback of pro-American ruling Liberal-Democratic Party.

Though the schedule is yet to be finalized, Abe is expected to leave for Washington January 26 for talks with Secretary of State George Shultz and other U.S. Administration officials.

Mansfield told Abe that U.S. congressmen from both rural and urban regions now visiting Japan had expressed deep concern about Japan's efforts in the market opening and defense buildup while in a meeting with the ambassador, according to the Japanese officials. Abe was quoted as saying that the Japanese Government is preparing additional reduction in tariff rates on residual items of import restriction. He added that while in Washington he would like to exchange views on the controversial issues of beef and orange trade on the basis of the forthcoming working-level negotiation on January 20 and 21. In regard to the procurement of the Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Public Corporation (NTT), Abe said that the governmental arrangement on NTT procurement which will expire March 30 should be extended for another three years for stable settlement.

In connection with the American request for greater defense spending, the Japanese foreign minister told the U.S. ambassador that he is aware of the American wishes. He offered to do his best during the compilation of the fiscal 1984 budget that will be approved in the January 25 Cabinet meeting, even though it is very difficult to meet the wishes due to the austere financial position, the officials said.

Apart from the bilateral issues, Mansfield said that the U.S. Administration is expecting to exchange opinions on various international issues of common concern, including situation on the Korean peninsula, relations with China, disarmament issues, development aid problem and others.

Meanwhile, a high ranking Foreign Ministry official said that the planned visit by Abe would not put an end to the pending issues, as the foreign minister is going to Washington not for negotiations, but merely for an exchange of views.

ABE MEETS NIGERIAN, OTHER AFRICAN ENVOYS

OW110401 Tokyo KYODO in English 0320 GMT 11 Jan 84

[Text] Tokyo Jan 11 KYODO -- Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe Wednesday said he would like to visit African nations, if possible, in a bid to promote dialogue, Foreign Ministry sources said. Abe made the remark when he met with ambassadors and charge d'affaires from 24 member countries of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) with diplomatic missions in Tokyo. The breakfast meeting was held as part of a series of meetings the foreign minister is hosting for the diplomatic corps at the beginning of the new year.

The African envoys called for Japan's economic assistance in accordance with the needs of each country, the sources said. Abe said that Japan would invite a state guest this year from a country south of Sahara, they added.

Ambassador Balarabe A.T. Balewa of Nigeria was present at the meeting, the sources said. The Japanese Government thus in effect recognized the new Nigerian Government which emerged through a coup on December 31.

CANADIAN URGES MORE INVESTMENT IN HIS NATION

OW101053 Tokyo KYODO in English 0755 GMT 10 Jan 84

[Text] Tokyo Jan 10 KYODO -- Canadian Industry, Trade and Commerce Minister Edward Lumley urged Japan Tuesday to step up investment in his country which he said is better suited to foreign investment than in the United States.

He specifically singled out Japanese automakers as potential investors to be welcomed greatly by the Canadian Government in an hour-long meeting with Hikosaburo Okonogi, the new minister of international trade and industry. "We talked about how we can improve Canada-Japan cooperation" in various fields like energy projects in third countries, Lumley said after the meeting. A Japanese ministry spokesman said the Canadian minister pointed to the favorable investment climate in his country which he claimed offers foreign investors a competitive edge over the American market.

The two cabinet ministers did not discuss Japan's voluntary auto export curbs, the ministry spokesman said, adding the two countries will tackle the issue at a later date.

Japan is holding down its passenger car exports to Canada to 162,000 units in fiscal 1983, the third year of the voluntary export restraint. The pact is due to expire at the end of March.

At the outset of Tuesday's meeting, Lumley congratulated Okonogi on being appointed the MITI post which Lumley described as "a challenging portfolio." Toyota Motor is the sole Japanese auto manufacturer to make investment in Canada, currently engaging in a 2.3 million Canadian dollar aluminum wheel plant, due to be completed in 1985. MITI says Japan's total investment in Canada totaled 1,280 million U.S. dollars at the end of last March. Canadian investment in Japan stood at a mere 79 million U.S. dollars.

Lumley will be holding a series of talks with Japanese automakers and visiting motor vehicle factories before leaving Japan Saturday. He arrived in Tokyo Monday. The Ottawa government is studying a task force's recommendations for enactment of local content legislation aimed at greatly expanding local procurements and encouraging foreign car firms to set up assembly plants in Canada.

JAPANESE AUTOMAKERS TO INVEST IN CANADA

OW101301 Tokyo KYODO in English 1159 GMT 10 Jan 84

[Text] Tokyo Jan 10 KYODO -- A group of Japanese automakers and auto parts makers will set up an investment promotion company in Canada possibly this summer to pave the way for future local production, the Japan Automobile Manufacturers Association (JAMA) said Tuesday.

Visiting Canadian Industry, Trade and Commerce Minister Edward Lumley welcomed the scheme when he met with JAMA President Takashi Ishihara, who is also president of Nissan Motor Co. The new company, to be based in Toronto, will have an initial capital of 4 million Canadian dollars -- 3 million dollars to be put up by JAMA-affiliated car makers and 1 million dollars by auto parts manufacturers, an association spokesman said.

He said Nissan, Toyota Motor Corp. and five other automakers will be among the initial partners but did not say how many auto parts makers will join them. JAMA said the company's prime purpose is to encourage Japanese auto parts makers to locate production facilities in Canada. It will help potential investors in various ways, providing relevant information and necessary funds, and promoting linkups between Japanese and Canadian parts makers, JAMA added.

Japanese car makers have been rather reluctant to locate production facilities in Canada, mainly because of difficulties in getting local supplies of components suitable for subcompact cars. Industry sources said that an advance into Canada by Japanese parts manufacturers might lay the ground for future operations there by Japanese automakers.

NAKASONE ORDERS MINISTERS TO DISCLOSE ASSETS

OW101337 Tokyo KYODO in English 1242 GMT 10 Jan 84

[Text] Tokyo Jan 10 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone Tuesday ordered his Cabinet members to make public their personal assets by the end of this month.

The step was a follow-up to Nakasone's pledge during the campaign for the December 18 general election, which was fought with "political morality" as the central issue. According to a guidelines announced by the government Tuesday, the Cabinet ministers are obliged to declare all assets held under their personal name -- land, houses, deposited money, securities, loans and borrowed money.

Also divulged to the public during the period from January 20 to 31 [as received] will be the ministers' membership in golf clubs, their ownership of private cars, and even artistic objects.

In announcing the guideline, Chief Cabinet Secretary Takao Fujinama told reporters the step is aimed at restoring public confidence in the nation's politics. The ruling Liberal-Democratic Party suffered a serious setback in the general election, which followed the October conviction of former Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka in the Lockheed payoff scandal. Japanese prime ministers have customarily made public their personal assets when they assumed the post in the past 10 years. The precedent was set by then Premier Takeo Miki in 1974 after financial irregularities by his predecessor Tanaka were exposed. But this will be the first time for all members of a Cabinet to follow suit.

Some political observers say, however, the guideline announced by the government is not strict enough in that it excludes jewelry and other assets technically under the ownership of the wife or other family members of a minister.

CABINET AGREES TO HOLD DOWN 1984 NET SPENDING

OW100405 Tokyo KYODO in English 0304 GMT 10 Jan 84

[Excerpt] Tokyo Jan 10 KYODO -- The Cabinet agreed Tuesday to set net budget spending for fiscal 1984 at the level of the year before, 32,619.5 billion (141.8 billion dollars), or lower, officials said. At the day's Cabinet session, the government also agreed to prepare bills designed to reorganize government agencies and state-run corporations in a bid to reduce the bloated bureaucratic structure, the officials said.

Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone Monday instructed his government and Liberal-Democratic Party officials to curb net spending below the year earlier level as part of efforts to reconstruct deficit-ridden national finance. The Finance Ministry has prepared a tentative budget plan for the next fiscal year (April 1984-March 1985) putting general-account expenditures at 50,400 billion yen (219 billion dollars), little unchanged from 50,379.6 billion yen in fiscal 1983, according to ministry officials. The fiscal 1983 spending broke down to 32,619.5 billion yen in net expenditures, 8,192.5 billion yen in bond floating costs, 7,315.1 billion yen in allocations to local autonomous bodies and 2,252.5 billion yen in repayment for fiscal 1982 revenue shortfalls. The government is expected to decide on fiscal 1984 budget around January 25.

At Tuesday's Cabinet session, Nakasone asked eight ministries and agencies to prepare a decisive reorganization plan matching changes of time. They are Ministries of Foreign Affairs; Education; Health and Welfare; Transport; Posts and Telecommunications, and Labor, and agencies of Defense and National Land. The prime minister instructed these offices to abandon permission or authorization business to the smallest possible level and develop into policymaking bodies, the officials said.

Administrative Management Agency chief Masaharu Gotoda told the same session the government is required to prepare bills soon to reform the state-run telephone and tobacco-salt monopolies, reorganize state business firms and reform pension and medical service systems. Finance Minister Noboru Takeshita told reporters later he wishes to reduce fiscal 1984 bond issues by 500 billion yen from the year before to 12,845 billion yen. The Finance Ministry hopes to lower net spending for the next fiscal year, but not to curb it at the same level as fiscal 1983, Takeshita said.

PEOPLE'S COMMITTEE, SPA PROPOSE TRIPARTITE TALKS

Report on Joint Meeting

SK102345 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2339 GMT 10 Jan 84

[Text] Pyongyang January 10 (KCNA) -- A joint meeting of the Central People's Committee and the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was held in Pyongyang on January 10.

The joint meeting was attended by members of the Central People's Committee of the DPRK and members of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly.

The meeting discussed the agenda-item "on taking a new measure for the peaceful solution of the Korean Question." It adopted "letter to the Government and Congress of the United States of America" and "letter to the Seoul authorities" with the unanimous approval of the attendants.

'Information' on Proposal

SK110906 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0800 GMT 11 Jan 84

[Text] Pyongyang January 10 (KCNA) -- A joint meeting of the Central People's Committee and the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was held in Pyongyang on January 10, 1984.

The meeting was attended by members of the Central People's Committee and the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK.

The meeting discussed the agenda-item "on taking a new measure for the peaceful solution of the Korean question."

The meeting analysed in an allround way the tense situation prevailing in our country and discussed measures for opening a favourable phase for peace in the country and for its independent and peaceful reunification.

Pointing to the grave situation in which tensions have grown acute as never before and the danger of a war, a nuclear war in particular, is rapidly increasing on the Korean peninsula, the meeting said:

In recent years the intention of the United States to perpetuate its military occupation of South Korea has become all the more undisguised. The United States tries to keep hold on South Korea indefinitely as its colony and military base.

Today East Asia, including South Korea, has been declared as "area vitally important for the interest of the United States" and it is defined that the "security of South Korea is directly linked with that of the United States." In consequence, U.S. forces, whose withdrawal from South Korea and its vicinity was once advertised, are being extensively reinforced on the contrary and the "modernisation" of the "ROK Army" of South Korea is being accelerated.

Provocative military actions against us are being rapidly expanded and intensified to reach a very dangerous stage at present. "Team Spirit" joint military exercises held annually are virtually a "test war" and "preliminary war" little different from actual fighting. It was reported that this year the exercises would be staged on a scale larger than last year's which was announced as the largest ever in history.

To whip up a war atmosphere, the consciousness of North-South confrontation and danger is being infused into the South Korean people on a large scale and the anti-DPRK campaign inciting hatred for the fellow countrymen has reached the zenith.

Drawing attention to the fact that the danger of a nuclear war actually exists in our country today and there is ample possibility of its expansion on a world-wide scale, the meeting said:

South Korea has turned into a U.S. powder magazine for nuclear war and a nuclear attack base poised against the northern half of the republic. Already deployed there are more than 1,000 nuclear weapons of various kinds, such as nuclear bombs and nuclear shells, and "Lance" missiles, "F-16" fighter-bombers and other means of nuclear delivery. Open nuclear blackmail that "if a war breaks out in Korea the United States would use nuclear weapons" is being repeated.

South Korea has become one of the main links in the U.S. Asian and global strategy and the military bases in South Korea are being turned into nuclear forward bases of the United States for invading not only the northern half of the republic but also Asia. At present the United States plans to additionally deploy in South Korea "Pershing II" missiles, latest type medium-range nuclear missiles, cruise missiles and even neutron bombs, the most barbarous means of mass destruction.

The tripartite military alliance now being actively projected by the United States, Japan and South Korea is a new military bloc of Asian version of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, it is aimed not only to open the road for the overseas dispatch of the Japanese "Self-Defence Forces," including their advance into the Korean peninsula but also to provide "legal" conditions even for the advance of the South Korean "ROK Army" to the Asian-Pacific region.

If a war breaks out in Korea, it cannot be a localized war confined to the Korean peninsula alone. It will not be a war by conventional weapons, but may be turned into an all-out nuclear war.

The joint meeting confirmed the graveness of the situation prevailing on the Korean peninsula, and said:

It is evident that if a war breaks out in Korea and, further, it becomes a nuclear war, what disasters would be imposed upon our nation and the peoples of Asia and the world.

We will never allow our nation to fall victim to a nuclear war by outside forces and our inviolable territory to be devastated into a battlefield of a nuclear war of outside forces.

On the allegation that we intend to "invade the South," the United States claims that it is building up armed forces and deploying even nuclear weapons in South Korea to prevent it. But there is no need whatsoever for the United States to be afraid of our "southward invasion."

We have no intention to "invade the South." We have made it clear more than once that we do not want to solve the question of Korean reunification by means of war.

The fact that already 10 years ago we proposed to hold talks for the conclusion of a peace agreement with the United States testifies to our consistent peace-loving stand.

This notwithstanding, the United States has not believed in our peaceful policy, but distrusts and fears us and is persisting in confrontation from the position of strength. This is beneficial to no one and cannot be called a discreet behavior.

The joint meeting considered in unison that in view of the prevailing situation it is necessary to take epochal measures to avert the oncoming danger of war and actively open a favorable phase for peace in the country and its independent and peaceful reunification.

The meeting said: Those who do not want war but desire peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification should not resort to strength, but meet and have a dialogue with each other. Recourse to arms is not the way to solve the question.

Direct meeting and dialogue between them alone will help remove the misunderstanding and distrust that have been accumulated in the prolonged period of closure to each other and bring them closer to each other and find a reasonable way for the solution of the question through sincere consultation. Dialogue is the only way of turning the dangerous current of the present situation racing to the brink of war in favor of peace and independent and peaceful reunification.

From this viewpoint the joint meeting decided to propose to hold tripartite talks by letting the South Korean authorities, another party responsible for the mounting tension in Korea today, participate in the talks between us and the United States this time.

In reference to our standpoint in proposing the tripartite talks the meeting said:

The United States is under unavoidable obligation to guarantee peace in Korea and remove the obstacles lying in the way of national reunification. It has deeply involved itself in the Korean question for nearly 40 years since the Second World War. In particular, it has stationed its troops in South Korea, seized the prerogative of the South Korean "ROK Army" and virtually placed South Korea under its control. The United States is chiefly to blame for the constant tension on the Korean peninsula and the present situation pushed to the brink of war.

Under such circumstances, without meeting directly with the United States to solve the problem, it is impossible to ease tensions and fundamentally remove the danger of war from our country and to open a peaceful phase for national reunification.

Herein lies the reason why we proposed to the United States Korea-U.S. talks long ago and leave the door to dialogue open.

The United States, looking squarely at the strained reality of the Korean peninsula where tensions are growing acute should not reject a dialogue with us any more, but approach the talks proposed by us with sincerity.

The situation in our country is being daily aggravated also because the South Korean authorities, zealously serving the United States, left South Korea to it as a nuclear base for its Asian strategy, have strengthened military tieup with Japan and pursued confrontation with us with the backing of outside forces.

The South Korean authorities should not keep the U.S. troops in South Korea, but make them withdraw, not incite North-South confrontation, but take practical measures for relaxing the tensions between the North and the South; they should be prepared for consultation of such problems at the tripartite talks.

The meeting said: Our new proposal for the tripartite talks is an important initiative of epochal significance in solving the Korean question in a peaceful way.

This is an expression of our sincere efforts to resolve the grave situation of the Korean peninsula at the crossroads of war or peace in a peaceful way through dialogue and negotiation on all accounts; it is also a manifestation of our ardent desire to remain true to the national duty before the Korean people and to the peaceloving mission before the Asian and world people.

If the talks are held, it would be possible to successfully discuss the problems of relaxing tensions on the Korean peninsula and creating favorable conditions for independent and peaceful reunification and to find reasonable ways to bridge over the present dangerous phase in each other's interests.

Considering that the tripartite talks should discuss above all such problems as signing a peace agreement between Korea and the United States and withdrawing the U.S. troops from South Korea, the meeting pointed out:

The conclusion of a peace agreement between Korea and the United States and the withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea are the basic guarantee for a durable peace in Korea and a prerequisite to realizing the Korean people's cause of national reunification independently without outside interference.

This is the historical task whose solution has been awaited for more than 30 years since the signing of the Korean Armistice Agreement. The present-day tense situation of our country, fraught with the danger of war, is an inevitable outcome of the "policy of strength" of the United States which has been constantly intensified in an unstable state of ceasefire, in the state of neither peace nor war.

If the United States truly wants peace in Korea and Asia, it, as a signatory to the Korean Armistice Agreement, should not hesitate to proclaim by law an end to the state of war in Korea and convert the Korea-U.S. relations into solid, peaceful relations, should end the abnormal situation in which it keeps its troops standing opposed to the Korean People's Army in our country, thousands of miles away from the United States, with an ocean in between, and withdraw nuclear weapons from South Korea.

We hold that such problems most urgent for a durable peace on the Korean peninsula should be solved through a peace agreement.

When a peace agreement is signed and U.S. troops are withdrawn from South Korea, the source of threat to peace in our country and of obstacle to the independent and peaceful reunification of the country will be removed and a bright prospect for a peaceful settlement of the Korean question will open.

A guarantee for peace in Korea can be fully provided after the U.S. troops are withdrawn from South Korea by a peace agreement.

We will provide all conditions for a durable peace in Korea and the United States will be able to wash its hands of the Korean question with honour without losing its face or impairing its interests.

The conclusion of a peace agreement will create a favorable climate also for normalization of Korea-U.S. relations.

The joint meeting proposed a declaration of non-aggression between the North and the South at the tripartite talks, and said:

It is impossible to completely rule out the possibilities of armed conflict in our country while leaving the huge armed forces of the North and the South to stand in confrontation.

Such abnormal situation will benefit no one; it will rather foster misunderstanding and distrust between the North and the South and squander a colossal amount of human and material resources.

Today, when a step for relaxation of tensions is pressing as never before in Korea, it is imperative, above all, to solve this question between the North and the South.

To this end, we call for the adoption of a declaration of non-aggression whereby the two sides would give assurances of not resorting to arms or attacking the other side, drastically reduce the armies and armaments and terminate military confrontation.

This declaration would be one more important step conducive to the cause of peace in our country and its peaceful reunification and would be a firm guarantee for peace and security on the Korean peninsula after the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from South Korea.

The North and the South would have a dialogue for reunification when conditions favorable for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country are created with the conclusion of a peace agreement with the United States and the adoption of a declaration of non-aggression between the North and the South.

Stressing that at the dialogue for reunification the reunification question should be solved on the principles of independence, peace and great national unity in accordance with the July 4 North-South joint statement already agreed upon, the joint meeting said:

The principles of independence, peace and great national unity are the cornerstone for the solution of the question of national reunification.

These principles should be respected and faithfully executed in the spirit of the July 4 North-South joint statement, and nothing contradictory to it should be allowed.

It is necessary to reject any foreign interference on the principle of chajusong (independence) and have the stance of solving the question of national reunification by the efforts of Koreans themselves.

Military confrontation should not be sought in adherence to the principle of peace, and one should desist from acts creating tensions. And it is essential to promote unity of the North and the South, transcending the differences in ideology and social system on the principle of great national unity and to put a period to the policy of anti-communist confrontation that fomented antagonism and distrust between fellow countrymen.

Emphasizing that the most reasonable way of national reunification embodying the principles of independence, peace and great national unity is to reunify the country by means of a confederation based on autonomy in the two regions, while leaving the different ideologies and social systems existing in the North and the South as they are, the meeting said:

A confederal state based on autonomy will be an independent country, not depending on others or being a satellite of any other country, and will be a neutral country not leaning to any side or joining any bloc. It will be indeed a peaceful country in which either of the north and the south cannot force its things upon the other side and one side cannot swallow up the other side, a peaceful country which will not allow northward invasion, "southward invasion" or invasion by foreign forces.

A national conference graphically reflecting the general will of the entire people in North and South Korea should be held for the birth of a confederal state.

We consider that discussion should be held on the above-mentioned problems, including the problem of founding a confederal state, at the North-South dialogue for reunification. At the same time, we express our readiness to discuss there other proposals made by the other side.

The joint meeting said: If the United States and the South Korean authorities have a correct understanding of our sincere initiative which is of epochal significance, the tripartite talks would be held at an early date and a new breakthrough would certainly be made in the solution of the Korean question. We will make all efforts to open the tripartite talks with such expectation and conviction.

The joint meeting of the Central People's Committee and the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea decided with the unanimous approval of the attendants to officially propose the tripartite talks and send the letters containing this proposal to U.S. Congress and Government and to the South Korean authorities.

Letter to United States

SK110430 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0404 GMT 11 Jan 84

[Text] Pyongyang January 10 (KCNA) -- A letter to the Government and Congress of the United States of America was adopted with unanimous approval of the attendants at a joint meeting of the Central People's Committee and the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea held in Pyongyang on January 10.

Follows the full text of the letter:

A joint meeting of the Central People's Committee and the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is sending this letter to the Government and both Houses of the United States of America after discussing and deciding upon the question of taking a new step for a peaceful solution of the Korean question.

Today the Korean peninsula finds itself at the grave crossroads of peace and war. 30 years have already passed since the ceasefire in Korea. But the prospect of peace is getting ever gloomier and the situation is pressing closer to an acute phase reminding us of the eve of a war.

While huge armed forces of both sides stand in acute confrontation along the military Demarcation Line, arms buildup is going on and massive war exercises never cease in the South.

The present situation is strained so extremely that an accidental trifling incident might trigger off a war any minute. This arouses deep apprehensions among the world people and urgently requires an appropriate step to avert war and defend peace.

After the truce in Korea the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has all along sought by all means ways of terminating the hostile relations with the United States and, already in 1974, as part of this, proposed the question of holding direct dialogues and signing a peace agreement between the DPRK and USA. To our regret, however, these efforts on our part have not met with a due response so far.

Alleging that we intend to "invade the South," you are constantly building up armed forces and hastening war preparations in South Korea and are trying to deceive the world people under the pretext of preventing the fictitious "southward invasion."

We have no intention to "invade the South" and do not seek a fratricidal war. Not only once or twice have we made this clear. We have always bent efforts to defend the nation's sovereignty and the right to existence.

The worsening state of military confrontation between the two sides has only created mutual distrust and antagonism and further increased the danger of war. Should a war break out again in Korea, it would not be confined within the boundary of Korea, but would inevitably expand into a nuclear war. Then not only the Korean people but also the American people will not be safe and the whole world will be unable to evade the scourge of nuclear war.

Now the question poses so seriously: whether to continue along the road of nuclear war or to turn around to take the road of peace.

Facts clearly show that you would have nothing to gain, if you kept such acute state of confrontation as now.

We consider it is high time both our government and the U.S. Government disengaged themselves from the state of seclusion from each other and jointly sought ways to remove the grave danger of war from the Korean peninsula at an early date and solve the Korean question peacefully.

We deeply believe that the way out does not lie in confrontation but in dialogue between the parties concerned.

If the U.S. Government truly desired peace, it, together with the South Korean authorities, another party responsible for the increased tension in Korea today, should have contacts with us to hold negotiation for the peaceful settlement of the Korean question, we think.

From this viewpoint we decided to formally propose tripartite talks, with the South Korean authorities participating in the talks between us and the United States in the new year 1984.

Panmunjom or any other place regarded convenient to all parties may be chosen as the venue of the tripartite talks.

The tripartite talks should discuss first of all measures for easing the tension in Korea and creating preconditions for a peaceful settlement of the Korean question. Because no one can think of the peaceful solution of the Korean question under the present condition where the state of military confrontation has grown worse than ever before and the danger of nuclear war is hanging heavily on the Korean peninsula.

We consider, therefore, that the matters of prime importance at the tripartite talks are the questions of signing a peace agreement, a substitute for the armistice agreement, between the United States, a signatory to the Korean Armistice Agreement which holds the prerogatives of the Supreme Military Command in South Korea and us and of adopting a declaration of non-aggression between North and South of Korea.

The peace agreement may include the problems of officially announcing the end of the Korean war by law, converting the armistice into a durable peace and withdrawing all foreign troops, and the declaration of non-aggression include the problems of North and South not resorting to armed forces against the other and reducing their armies.

At the tripartite talks, a comprehensive discussion may be held on the questions raised by the United States and the South Korean authorities to ease tensions in Korea.

When preconditions for the relaxation of tension in Korea and her national reunification are created with the signing of a peace agreement and adoption of a declaration of non-aggression at the tripartite talks, a dialogue between North and South of Korea will be held to discuss the problem of reunifying the country in accordance with the principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity as laid down in the July 4 North-South joint statement.

There such questions as convening a national conference and promoting great national unity and enforcing a confederation based on regional autonomy, leaving the existing socio-political systems in North and South as they are may be discussed.

When all these problems are solved successfully at the tripartite talks and dialogue between North and South for reunification, all guarantees needed for a lasting and fair peace on the Korean peninsula will be provided creditably.

Reunified Korea would not be a military base or an operational base for any foreign country or a satellite country, but would be a completely independent and strict neutral state which would not join any political and military alliance or bloc.

Reunified Korea would leave intact the foreign capital invested in South Korea before the reunification of the country, but continue to guarantee its interest and would develop friendly relations with all countries on the principles of chajusong (independence), non-interference in other's internal affairs, equality, mutual benefit and peaceful co-existence.

Then the United States would be able to wash its hands of the Korean question with honour without losing face or impairing its interest, and this would be in full accord with the interest not only of the Korean people but also of the American people.

The United States and we had fought a war. This does not mean that our two countries should remain hostile countries forever and there is no need whatsoever to fight another war.

We think we can have friendly relations with the United States, if its government does not interfere in the domestic affairs of the Korean people or obstruct Korea's reunification, showing true interest in preserving peace in Korea and in solving the Korean question peacefully.

Our proposal for the tripartite talks this time is most timely and proper under the present changed situation.

The Korean question must not be left unsolved for an indefinite period either in view of its historical background or in view of its actual urgency.

The Central People's Committee and the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea express the hope that the U.S.A. Government and Congress will ponder over our new peaceful initiative and show an affirmative response to it.

Leter to 'Seoul Authorities'

SK110403 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0348 GMT 11 Jan 84

[Text] Pyongyang January 10 (KCNA) -- A letter to the Seoul authorities was adopted with unanimous approval of the attendants at a joint meeting of the Central People's Committee and the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea held in Pyongyang on January 10.

Follows the full text of the letter:

We are sending this letter to the Seoul authorities after discussing on January 10 the question of taking a new measure for promoting the independent and peaceful reunification of the country in connection with the present situation.

Nearly 40 years have passed since the country was divided and more than 30 years since the ceasefire. In those years our nation has in unison desired peace and peaceful reunification. But, in our country today, contrary to the desire of the whole nation, tensions have grown more acute than ever before and a very dangerous situation which may lead to a war any moment has been created.

It is painful that distrust and antagonism within the nation are growing deeper and the prospect of national reunification is getting gloomier. The southern land has even turned into a nuclear forward base.

If another war broke out on the Korean peninsula now, it would expand into a nuclear war, not an ordinary war as in the past. This is as clear as noonday.

No one should remain an onlooker to this grave development of the situation in which our nation may fall a victim to a nuclear holocaust and lose the possibility of a peaceful reunification for good and all.

We must, at all costs, realize in our generation the peaceful reunification of the country, the greatest supreme desire of the nation, and, for this noble purpose, find a way of breaking the deadlock through the united efforts of the whole nation.

For the peaceful reunification of the country under the present situation, it is required first of all to bring an end to the acute military confrontation between the North and South and ease tensions. A climate of dialogue and peaceful reunification can never be created under the present condition in which North and South are levelling guns and pointing bayonets at each other.

If the military confrontation between North and South is to be ended and tensions be eased in our country, problems must be solved with the United States first of all. This is because the United States is not only a signatory to the Korean Armistice Agreement but also has its troops stationed in South Korea and holds all the prerogative of military supreme command.

Therefore, we have proposed anew talks with the United States on this question this time. And we consider that the Seoul authorities, another party directly involved in the tensions created in our country, may participate on an equal footing in the talks between us and the United States.

Should tripartite talks be held, we think, the question of ending the military confrontation and easing tensions in our country could be solved with full guarantees in all aspects.

The tripartite talks may take up the question of signing a peace agreement, which would replace the Armistice Agreement between us and the United States, the two signatories to the Korean Armistice Agreement, as a measure for dispelling tensions between North and South and guaranteeing a durable peace and the question of adopting a declaration of non-aggression between North and South.

The peace agreement between us and the United States, in our opinion, may include mainly the problem of withdrawing the U.S. troops and military equipment including nuclear weapons and the problem of conditions guaranteeing a durable peace and the declaration of non-aggression between North and South include the problems of North and South refraining from the use of arms against each other and cutting armaments.

Other questions proposed by the United States and the Seoul authorities also may be discussed at the tripartite talks.

After a guarantee is provided for the relaxation of tensions and precondition for national reunification is created with the solution of those problems at the tripartite talks, we consider, a dialogue may be opened between North and South for a discussion of the reunification question.

At the North-South dialogue the question of achieving the country's reunification independently, peacefully and by the united efforts of the nation should be discussed in accordance with the three principles of national reunification which the two sides agreed upon and firmly promised the nation to fulfil already in the July 4 North-South joint statement.

For the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, a political consultative meeting such as a national conference embracing various parties, groupings and circles including the authorities of North and South, should be convened, which may discuss the question of founding a neutral confederal state, leaving the systems in the North and the South as they are and allowing autonomy in the two regions.

If the Seoul authorities had another reasonable proposal for the founding of a unified state, it may also be discussed.

Our new proposal for tripartite talks is an epochal initiative heralding a turning point for practically removing tensions and firmly guaranteeing peace in our country and opening a favorable phase for peaceful reunification.

The tripartite talks may be held at Panmunjom or in a convenient third country.

Considering that the tripartite talks must be convened at an early date as a new prelude to the relaxation of tensions and national reunification, we hope that the Seoul authorities will pay deep attention to our proposal and show an affirmative response to it.

FOREIGN MEDIA VIEWS ON RANGOON BOMBING CITED

U.S. Manipulation Charged

SK070932 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0804 GMT 7 Jan 84

[Text] Pyongyang January 7 (KCNA) -- The GDR paper HORIZONT No 22 says that the Burmese Government's unilateral step of severing diplomatic relations with the DPRK was manipulated by the United States behind the scene. Although the blame for the Rangoon bomb blast was shifted onto the DPRK through an international conspiracy, justice and injustice will be distinguished as days go by, the paper stressed, and continued:

During his tour of South Korea some time ago Reagan not only wove a plot with the Seoul puppets to further reinforce U.S. troops present in South Korea but also discussed a plan to intensify large-scale joint military exercises against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The United States keeps more than 40,000 U.S. troops in South Korea and introduced upwards of 1,000 nuclear weapons there to maintain the Chon Tu-hwan puppet regime.

The paper assailed the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique for ceaselessly committing military provocations, leading the situation to an extreme pitch of strain.

Chon Denounced

SKO71053 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1032 GMT 7 Jan 84

[Text] Pyongyang January 7 (KCNA) -- The Norwegian paper FRIHETEN December 30 carried an article titled "frantic war clamour."

Noting that the United States and the South Korean puppets organized the Rangoon bomb blast and are frantically staging the anti-DPRK campaign with it as an occasion, the paper said:

The South Korean puppet ambassador, in a car escorted by police, turned up on the spot at a time when Chon Tu-hwan should arrive. When the puppet ambassador appeared, a "bugle for the repose of the deceased," which had to be blown upon arrival of Chon Tu-hwan, was sounded. What does this mean?

All facts clearly show that the incident was caused by the Chon Tu-hwan clique in accordance with a long-premeditated plan.

The Rangoon explosion was engineered entirely under the U.S. manipulations to further aggravate the situation.

The United States is now staging such dramas to invent a pretext for prolonging stationing of its aggression forces in South Korea. Such acts are fraught with the danger of being expanded into a provocative war in Korea.

The paper printed a photograph showing the South Korean puppets' new war provocation moves.

ANTI-U.S., ANTI FASCIST STRUGGLE IN SOUTH NOTED

SKO71106 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1021 GMT 7 Jan 84

[Text] Pyongyang January 7 (KCNA) -- The South Korean people powerfully waged the anti-U.S. struggle for independence and anti-fascist struggle for democracy last year.

Their anti-U.S., anti-fascist struggle which began with the publication of a declaration of the anti-U.S., "anti-government" struggle by Seoul university students on March 7 last year led to the struggle around the 23rd anniversary of the April 19 popular uprising and the 3rd anniversary of the Kwangju popular uprising and the struggle around the Seoul conference of the Inter-parliamentary Union and reached the climax around the South Korean tour of the U.S. imperialist warmonger Reagan.

According to data available, the anti-U.S. struggle for independence and anti-fascist struggle for democracy of students and personages of various strata numbered 165 in 1981, 172 in 1982 and 182 in 1983.

What is noteworthy in the South Korean people's struggle is that they clearly set the fighting target, directed the spearhead of their struggle against U.S. imperialism and closely combined it with the anti-"government" struggle.

The South Korean students who rose in the anti-U.S., anti-puppet struggle after students of Chonnam University in Kwangju held a demonstration, scattering leaflets of anti-American content on November 1, on the threshold of Reagan's visit to Seoul, bitterly denounced the U.S. imperialists' aggressive and belligerent policy under the anti-U.S. slogans "We oppose Reagan's visit", "We oppose the aggressive policy of the Reagan administration", "The U.S. must stop support to the dictatorial 'regime'", "We oppose the U.S.-Japan-South Korea tripartite 'security' system", "Let us take back sovereignty and free ourselves from economic and military dependence on outside forces", etc.

What is also noteworthy in their struggle is that the students and people in all walks of life waged the joint struggle under the banner of anti-U.S. imperialism and anti-fascism and strengthened solidarity with each other, expanding their ranks.

When the anti-U.S., anti-"government" struggle was at its height at 16 universities throughout South Korea around the 23rd anniversary of the April 19 popular uprising and the 3rd anniversary of the Kwangju popular uprising, conscientious churchmen, families of political prisoners and even opposition figures actively joined in the struggle. On the occasion of the 3rd anniversary of the Kwangju popular uprising, Kim Yong-sam, president of the defunct New Democratic Party, put up a five-point demand for democracy, held a 20-odd day hunger strike, and in response to his struggle, many figures of different circles resisted the fascist repression by the military hooligans through hunger-strike.

When a persistent anti-U.S., anti-"government" struggle was going on at 22 universities around the Seoul conference of the Inter-parliamentary Union, the National Youth Federation for the Movement of Democracy, an anti-"government" organization, was formed in Seoul on October 1. In November this organization and the Christian Youth Council made public a joint statement and these two organizations and the General Federation of Christian Students published an appeal in joint name.

A series of characteristic features could be seen in diverse and active forms of their anti-U.S., anti-fascist struggle. They countered the bayonets and tear gas of the puppet police with rocks and iron bars. They staged demonstrations, breaking into streets through a strict cordon in a guerrilla tactics. They made a bomb attack on the "American Cultural Centre" in Taegu, a machine for ideological and cultural aggression of U.S. imperialism, throwing the enemy into utter discomfiture.

Facts show that South Korean students, people and figures of all strata are uniting themselves on the common front against the United States and fascism, expanding their ranks day by day and waging a more active struggle.

JAPANESE PREFERENTIAL LOANS TO SOUTH DENOUNCED

SK080944 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0838 GMT 8 Jan 84

[Text] Pyongyang January 8 (KCNA) -- Commenting on the decision of the Japanese reactionaries to grant "preferential loans" to the tune of 250 million dollars to the South Korean puppets, NODONG SINMUN today brands this as one for using the puppets in the realization of their reinvasion design by giving them funds of war.

Pointing to the sinister intention of the Japanese reactionaries in granting a large amount of dollars again to the South Korean puppets who are saddled with more than 40,000 million dollars of foreign debts, the author of the commentary says:

The Japanese reactionaries' wild ambition for overseas expansion have reached the culminating point. They are seeking the breakthrough in realizing this ambition in their reinvasion of Korea and, to this end, are showing zeal in granting military "aid" to the South Korean puppets.

The money changes hands between the Japanese reactionaries and the South Korean puppets. But behind them are stretched the dark talons of the U.S. imperialists.

The U.S. imperialists are concentrating efforts on tightening the military tieup between the Japanese reactionaries and the South Korean puppets in framing up a tripartite military alliance. The Japanese reactionaries' military and economic support to the South Korean puppets is obviously a main link in the acceleration of the formation of the tripartite military alliance.

The Japanese reactionaries' military "aid" to the South Korean puppets, which is on the annual increase, is one of the factors of the perpetuation of the division of Korea and increase of the danger of a new war.

The Japanese reactionaries must discard their reinvasion design on Korea and stop encouraging traitor Chon Tu-Hwan to a war.

CORRECTION TO ITEM ON U.S. PLANS IN SOUTH

The following corrections pertain to the item headlined "U.S. Plans, Military Objectives in South Condemned," published in the 9 January DAILY REPORT, beginning on page D 1:

Paragraph one, from line two, reads "...Line [MDL]. No demarcation line [pungyeson] in the world has such vast armed forces massed along it as the Demarcation Line [pungyeson] in Korea. This..." rewording, supplying vernacular.

Page D 2, penultimate paragraph, from line two, reads "...The U.S. imperialists are trying to make it appear as if their military buildup is intended..." rewording.

Page D 4, paragraph four, lines one and two, read "The growing viciousness of the hostile acts around the Demarcation Line vividly prove his real intention in masterminding the incident and the grave extent of the situation created there." adding dropped phrase, rewording.

Page D 5, last paragraph, from line one, reads "...including the 'Team Spirit-84,' and, as insisted on by us, conclude a peace agreement and pull out of South Korea, and remove its hands of interference..." rewording.

UNIFICATION MINISTER ON NORTH'S TALKS PROPOSAL

SK110931 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 0830 GMT 11 Jan 84

[Text] This is the KBS [Korea Broadcasting System] News Center. We have a special KBS news report. The government is scheduled to issue a statement to the North in a short while. Reporter Yun Toksu, please go ahead:

[Reporter Yun -- live] I am speaking from the secretariat for South-North talks. Unification Minister Son Chae-sik is issuing our government's statement to the North on the North Korean proposal for tripartite talks. Here he is now:

[Minister Son -- live] In order to restore the national trust between South and North Korea and firmly lay the foundation for peaceful unification, our government proposed exchanging mutual visits between the responsible persons in the highest authorities in South and North Korea on 12 January 1981 and proposed direct talks between the responsible persons in the highest authorities in South and North Korea on 5 June of the same year. We left the matter in the hands of the North Korean side to decide the timing and venue of the talks.

Our government made public the proposal for democratic unification through national reconciliation on 22 January 1982. It set forth a 4-point urgent task to be discussed and resolved at the talks between the responsible persons in the highest authorities in South and North Korea on 18 January last year. In this connection, we have made steadfast efforts to achieve peaceful unification through the easing of tension on the Korean peninsula and national reconciliation.

Despite our efforts, tension still exists between South and North Korea because of the North Korean authorities' rejection of dialogue and its violent provocations. Thus, the contacts and dialogue for unification have not taken place.

Over the past year, the North Korean authorities' reckless provocations against us have aggravated the relations between South and North Korea, bringing the relations to an extremely dangerous situation.

Therefore, if a war breaks out again on the Korean peninsula, as the North Korean authorities have suggested, the war will not end in a war between South and North Korea, but will be a global war. This just means a nuclear war.

It is the responsibility of all of us to prevent this. But, on 8 October 1983, 1 day before they committed the assassination and explosion in Burma, the North Korean authorities put forth the so-called issue of tripartite talks. On 3 December 1983, the very day they infiltrated armed spies into Tadaepo, they put it forth again. And, this morning, they openly put forth the so-called proposal for tripartite talks.

Although they committed the Burmese incident, which incurs the wrath of heaven and man, the North Korean authorities have issued false propaganda, saying that the incident was fabricated. This is a long way from admitting and apologizing for it. On the contrary, they have acted like a thief crying stop thief, trying to shift the responsibility for aggravated tension onto our side. We can never regard this as a sincere attitude toward dialogue.

To bring forth conditions for peace and unification and forge ground for national reconciliation on this land, above all, the North Korean authorities should officially or unofficially admit and apologize for the Rangoon incident -- over which the entire human race was outraged -- and should punish the persons involved.

Because unification on the Korean peninsula is an internal question of our nation, efforts to hold a dialogue and to restore mutual understanding and trust between the South and the North are basically important. I am convinced that, to preserve our nation's dignity, the South and the North should hold a dialogue and solve by themselves the nation's pending and future issues, under the gaze of the whole world.

To improve South-North relations, so hardened today, and hew out a decisive phase for peaceful reunification, a talk between the South-North Korean supreme authorities, should be held, as we have already proposed, and if this is difficult right now, Cabinet-level talks of responsible South-North Korean authorities should be held at least. The issue of a declaration of nonaggression, whose contents will be aimed at eliminating tension and ceasing the arms race between the South and the North, also should be negotiated matter-of-factly, and decided on in such a South-North dialogue.

If it would be conducive to guaranteeing ever-lasting peace on the Korean peninsula and creating the appropriate international environment for resolving the unification issue, for smoothly conducting the South-North dialogue, we also think it desirable that the countries who are responsible, directly, or indirectly, for the division of the Korean peninsula and the Korean war, hold a talk in which they all participate.

If the North Korean authorities really intend not to fall behind in the ranks of nation and to participate in the holy task of reunification with us, they should abandon violence and come to such a broadly based phase of dialogue. If the North Korean authorities do not accept this, they will only expose to the whole world the fact that their allegations are nothing more than a tactic for false peace.

If the North Korean authorities respond to the demand for mitigating tension and for national reconciliation with us, I am convinced that an epochal turn for a solution of the reunification question can be arranged within the 1980's.

[Signed] Minister of National Unification Board Son Chae-sik, 11 January 1984

KOREA HERALD Editorial

SK110201 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 11 Jan 84 p 4

[Editorial: "Wile in N.K. dialog bid"]

[Text] Tension mercilessly gripped the Korean peninsula last fall and its memories continue to make the need to defuse it all the more acute. Moves have been afoot to this end and are welcome. The current visit by Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang to the United States is looked upon in that context.

We desire that such moves be based on sincerity and a realistic perspective. They should in no way be simply designed to gloss over the situation. Mindful of this, we cannot but be concerned about North Korea's reported overture to have direct talks with the United States in the presence of South Korea. First, it must be recalled that Pyongyang made the offer last Oct. 8, one day before it carried out the Rangoon terrorist bombing which exacerbated tension on the peninsula.

Pyongyang has obviously made the proposal to camouflage its involvement in the Rangoon massacre. Now, it has repeated the offer to bail out of the diplomatic debacle brought upon itself by the terrorist blast. We recall that they made a similar, clamorous peace gesture only a few days before they unleashed the attack that started the Korean war on June 25, 1950.

At this juncture, it must be recalled that in 1974 South Korea offered to conclude a nonaggression pact with North Korea to replace the long armistice arrangement with a permanent peace agreement. While paying a deaf ear to it, the Pyongyang regime proposed three months later a peace agreement be concluded between itself and the United States.

Pyongyang offered the pact with Washington in order to secure withdrawal of American troops from Korea and undermine Seoul's military cooperation with the United States. This is unquestionably aimed at creating an opportunity to realize their goal of communizing the entire peninsula.

As expected, the United States reacted coolly to Pyongyang's latest offer to discuss the Korean question in direct talks. It just reaffirmed its long-standing position that a Korean solution must be worked out by the Koreans in a dialogue between the South and the North. This is a natural and reasonable position for Washington to take.

The United States is well aware of the heinous trickery Pyongyang has hidden in the offer to hold talks in Seoul's presence -- a mere sugar-coated modification of its earlier proposal for direct Pyongyang-Washington dialogue.

The U.S. State Department spokesman, in announcing the turning down of Pyongyang's overture, properly pointed out that tensions have been heightened in Korea by the Rangoon bomb attack which, in his words, brought to attention the "serious question about North Korean intentions and motives."

The spokesman said, however, that the United States supports efforts to reduce tension on the Korean peninsula and bring progress toward peaceful unification. We hope American leaders' talks with Zhao will be fruitful to that end. Washington and Beijing, for their parts, may be anxious to see North Korea move away from the Soviets to counter Soviet expansionism. This, however, will not justify, in the end, any attempt to grant Pyongyang any favors that will only encourage continuation of its unpredictable and bellicose behavior.

Instead, the Pyongyang Communists must be made to come to their senses and return to the South-North dialogue table in earnest. This will be the only way for them to avoid becoming isolated in the international society.

ZHAO-REAGAN DISCUSSIONS ON KOREAN ISSUES NOTED

SK110524 Seoul YONHAP in English 0313 GMT 11 Jan 84

[Text] Washington, Jan. 10 (YONHAP) -- A high-ranking U.S. Administration official said Tuesday, "there are diplomatic messages being conveyed" in connection to the Korean question during the first meeting between U.S. President Ronald Reagan and visiting Chinese Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang. "But I can't get into the details of that now because the matter is very sensitive to all other parties related," the official who asked to remain anonymous added.

In a briefing for the press on the two-hour-and-10-minute talks, the official, however, declined to say who conveyed the messages or whether the messages were in written or verbal form.

"Certainly, one of the things we would have made clear, I am quite sure, is our concern about North Korean action, particularly actions along the lines of the Rangoon bombing, and how dangerous and how counterproductive those are," he said.

"Given obviously China is an ally of North Korea, we are not trying to embarrass China, put China in difficult position, but it is important and situations like this to urge the importance of restraint on both sides," he added. Observers here said the two leaders conveyed the position of Seoul and Pyongyang on the Korean question to each other, and discussed a wide range of ways to reduce tension on the Korean peninsula.

When asked which side raised the Korean question first, the official answered, "I don't know the answer. I am sorry."

The Korean question was learned to have been discussed during the first 70-minute unofficial session at which U.S. Vice President George Bush, Secretary of State George Shultz, Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger, and four Chinese officials attended. The meeting was held shortly after arrival ceremonies on the South Lawn of the White House.

At another meeting later in day at the Madison Hotel, Zhao was known to have discussed ways of easing tension on the Korean peninsula with Shultz and Weinberger, but the details were not immediately available.

PAPER URGES REALISTIC DIPLOMACY TO RELAX TENSION

SK090710 Seoul KYONGHYANG SINMUN in Korean 7 Jan 84 p 2

[Editorial: "The Practical Value of Security Diplomacy -- The Soviet Union's North-eastern Policy and Zhao Ziyang's U.S. Tour"]

[Text] As the contention for power supremacy between the two superpowers, the United States and the Soviet Union, assumes greater ferocity in 1984 with the development of nuclear missiles and their actual deployment, the crises in the world's sensitive areas are unavoidably rising.

The confrontation between the superpowers in Lebanon and the real confrontation of the nuclear combat capabilities in Northeast Asia and in the Northern Pacific region threatens world peace and endangers security on the Korean peninsula. The increase of world tension and crisis is pressuring the peaceful conditions in the international environment, and its impact on world economy, apart from its political and military impact, could lead directly to a general economic recession. The U.S. presidential election next November and the uncertainty in the Kremlin leadership are regarded as key factors in the development of East-West relations. World peace is now more vulnerable than ever before.

The Soviet Union, under the pretext of the U.S. deployment of medium range nuclear missiles in Western Europe, has boycotted various arms reduction talks, and, in order to establish its military strength against the United States, is concentrating all its efforts to offset or reverse the power balance by the development of four new missiles and ultra-high performance airplanes.

The buildup of six crack divisions in Northeast Asia and the Northern Pacific and the deployment of (Spetsnaz) assassination units are also understood as part of the Soviet military buildup, which endangers peace. The Soviet military buildup and advance, which is becoming more conspicuous as the new year begins, is expected to constitute a significant variable affecting the security and the order of balance in Northeast Asia, where peace is vulnerable.

As the confrontation between the traditional maritime force and the traditional continent force develops with its complex nature, the Soviet military strength is emerging as an aggressive force against Asia. The bellicosity and recklessness of the Soviet military strength, made clear through the Korean airliner incident last year, have resulted in a direct threat to the security of the countries of Northeast Asia and the Northern Pacific region, and they are regarded as a challenge to the peace of the Western World. The continuous southward advance of the Soviet military strength has already reached as far as the Indochinese Peninsula.

The nuclear missiles in Petropavlovsk on the Kamchatka Peninsula cover North America within their attacking range, and the SS-20 missiles in Vladivostok have all of Red China and Subic Bay in the Philippines within range. The strengthening of the Soviet military compels a readjustment of security and the conditions of peace in Northeast Asia and the northern Pacific, and it necessitates the development of a new "alliance" among the United States, Japan, and Red China. We can say that Red Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang's U.S. tour, which began on 6 January, Reagan's Red Chinese tour next April, Japanese Foreign Minister Abe's U.S. tour, and Japanese Prime Minister Nakasone's Red Chinese tour next March are all positive approaches toward an "alliance" as part of the strategy against the Soviet Union.

The firm U.S. defense commitment for the security of the Korean peninsula, reconfirmed by Reagan's Far Eastern tour in November, has formed a basic framework of the order of "alliance" for the security of Northeast Asia. Yet, the unpredictability of the North Korean military strength, which is the source of crisis on the Korean peninsula, still remains, and threatens the regional security from within. In short, the tension on the Korean peninsula does not show any sign of relaxation.

In connection with the above, we are watching how much control will be exercised as the result of Red Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang's U.S. tour over the unstable situation in Northeast Asia. We hope that the United States and Red China will make a drastic effort to provide fundamental control for the relaxation of the crisis on the Korean peninsula. The Japanese Government, on the occasion of the new year, expressed its active interest in peace in Northeast Asia as reaffirmed by the greetings over the telephone between the leaders of the ROK and Japan, and the Japanese leader has welcomed President Chon's visit to Japan. This reflects the importance of the way stability is maintained in Northeast Asia.

The greatest task facing our diplomacy is to explore the road of protecting our existence amid the rapidly changing international situation. Reality keenly requires the development of a realistic and strategic diplomacy which utilizes the international environment. This would be a step forward from the defensive position of the previous diplomacy of patching up accidents after they take place. We should like to emphasize that we can seek the realistic value of the security strategy only through diplomacy with friendly countries, headed by the United States and Japan, the northward diplomacy, and other such realistic and diversified diplomacy.

KOREA HERALD EDITORIAL ON SOUTH-NORTH ECONOMIC GAP

SK070021 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 7 Jan 84 p 4

[Editorial: "South-North Economic Gap"]

[Text] A closed, totalitarian society, whatever sophisticated excuses may be given, invariably proves to be no match for an open, free society. This is especially so when it comes to the quality of life. Moreover, the gap between them, in its intrinsic nature, increases at an accelerated pace.

This is so eloquently indicated in a statistical comparison, provided by the National Unification Board, between South and North Korea which have remained divided for 39 years under incomparably different systems. First, South Korea's GNP totaled \$65.7 billion, or 4.8 times North Korea's \$13.6 billion in 1982. According to the statistics compiled for 1982 which shows South Korea far ahead of the North in overall economic performance, per capita GNP amounted to \$1,671 for the South and \$736 for the North. Drawing our particular attention is the fact that North Korea spent 23.8 percent of its GNP on the military, the highest rate in the world, whereas the South spent 6.4 percent.

Per capita consumption in the South marked \$1,202 against \$392 in the North with the population totaling 39.3 million and 18.5 million, respectively. Also noteworthy is that the GNP gap widened 0.8 times in only two years -- a factor pointing to the accelerating pace of difference.

Should the pace be maintained to the end of the 1980s, the GNP disparity between the divided parts of the peninsula would be approximately eight to one. Preoccupied with this, the Pyongyang regime, it seems certain, is now desperate to realize its goal -- to bring the southern half under its rule -- before it is too late. Apparently under the pressure to divert outward the attention of domestic grievances against economic plights and its political situation, Pyongyang finds itself increasingly fretful.

The latest series of adventurist terrorist acts including the diabolical Rangoon bombing well attest to such inclination. In spite of its domestic economic hardships, North Korea has rather increased its spending on so-called revolutionary exports, thus causing things to evolve in a vicious cycle. Now is the time for the Pyongyang leaders to reconsider the wisdom of continuing their militant adventurism. The repercussions from the Rangoon blast must be seriously brought to their attention.

It goes without saying that the ever-widening gap between both sides of the peninsula is primarily attributable to the difference in systems and goals. South Korea, faithful to the principle of free enterprise in an open society, has addressed itself to promoting exports by means of providing individual incentives for all economic performance. North Korea, on the other hand, has kept itself closed to the outside, with an intensity compared to none, while marshaling all of its potential to armaments at the cost of individual welfare and freedom.

The only way, in our view, for North Korea to bail itself out of the present dilemma is to open itself to the outside. At the same time, it should do away with its illusionary goal of communizing the South and, instead, come to the dialogue table in earnest to discuss the easing of tension on the peninsula -- the quintessential source of wasted energies for both sides.

For our part, we must keep strengthening our economy, the avenue leading to reunifying the peninsula through a peaceful approach. We can have due confidence in that projection and that our system will make it possible.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY TO STEP UP DIPLOMATIC ACTIVITY

SK080135 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 8 Jan 84 p 1

[Text] The National Assembly will rev up diplomatic activities of lawmakers this year in a bid to give shape to the results of the 70th Inter-parliamentary Union Conference which was staged successfully in Seoul last year.

In particular, major emphasis will be placed on parliamentary diplomacy toward the non-aligned nations in order to occupy diplomatic superiority over North Korea. An official of the Assembly has pointed out that North Korea is losing its diplomatic basic in the Third World nations as well as in Western bloc because of its brutal crime of assassinating 17 leading South Korean figures by exploding bombs at the Aung-san mausoleum in Rangoon, Burma last October. "The successful holding of the IPU forum in Seoul also dealt a decisive blow to Pyongyang's foreign diplomatic activities," he said.

The Assembly also seeks to strengthen relations with parliaments of African nations by setting up a special task force in the House and to promote improvement of relations with countries with which Seoul has yet to establish diplomatic ties. Under the intensive plan of aggressive parliamentary diplomacy, the National Assembly will send 20 groups of lawmakers to foreign countries this year.

The 20 groups will consist of 10 from the house standing and special committees and 10 from the Parliamentarian's Friendship Associations. The panels are Legislation-Judiciary, Foreign Affairs, Economy-Science, Defense, Agriculture-Fisheries, Education-Information, Commerce-Industry, Health and Social Affairs, and Transportation-Communications Committees, and Special Seoul Olympics Support Committee.

The 10 friendship associations will be dispatched to Norway, Austria, Denmark, Spain, Mexico, Ecuador, Morocco, Italy and the Republic of China. At the same time, the house plans to invite 56 groups of parliamentarians from 34 countries, including Italy, Portugal, Greece, Mexico, Jordan, Argentina and Turkey, to Seoul this year. Most of the parliamentary diplomatic activity will be made during the first half of the year. Later in the year the lawmakers will be occupied with preparations for the next elections.

Meanwhile, Speaker Chae Mun-sik will make an official visit to four countries in the Middle East and Central America -- Jordan, Turkey, Dominican Republic and Jamaica. He will go for about 20 days later this month. Rep Yu Chi-song, president of the largest opposition Democratic Korea party, will also visit European countries at the end of this month, accompanied by secretary general Yu Han-yol and spokesman Mok Yo-sang.

ASSEMBLY TO HEAR 1984 GOVERNMENT POLICY ADDRESS

SK110122 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 11 Jan 84 p 1

[Text] The National Assembly will hold an extraordinary meeting next Tuesday to hear government's 1984 policy programs. This was agreed upon at a meeting attended by floor leaders of three major political parties -- Yi Chong-chan of the ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP), Im Chong-ki of the opposition Democratic Korea Party (DKP) and Kim Chong-ha of the Korea National Party (KNP).

Rep Paek Chan-ki, floor leader of the Parliamentary Fraternity Club, also attended the meeting.

During the meeting, the first official contact by the four in the new year, the floor leaders also discussed holding another extraordinary house sitting, early removal of the political ban imposed on former politicians, the government plan to expand its structure and opening of the Home Affairs Committee and some other panels to discuss pending issues.

DKP floor leader Im told reporters following the meeting that the four will meet again tomorrow to continue negotiations. Im said the floor leaders have agreed, in principle, to hold another extraordinary National Assembly sitting at an early date to hear keynote speeches by political party leaders. Im said no date has been fixed, but said it would be late February.

As to the demand by the opposition floor leaders for the removal of the political ban possibly before the extraordinary house meeting late next month, DJP floor leader Yi was quoted as saying simply that "I understand the government is considering the removal from various angles."

Im said the floor leaders agreed, in principle, to hold a National Assembly Home Affairs Committee meeting to discuss the government structure expansion plan.

"We demanded the Home Affairs Committee meeting Friday, but the DJP floor leader insisted on holding it after hearing the government's 1984 policy programs next Tuesday," Im disclosed.

Im added he also demanded the convocation of the Foreign Affairs Committee to discuss the "three-party meeting" reportedly proposed by North Korea, the Education-Culture Committee to deal with campus issues and the Agriculture-Fisheries Committee to deliberate on agricultural matters.

PLAN TO UPGRADE LOCAL GOVERNMENT SETUP AGREED ON

SK110217 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 11 Jan 84 p 1

[Excerpt] The Vice Ministers' Council yesterday passed the controversial plan to upgrade local government offices without making any changes to the original formula proposed by the Ministry of Home Affairs. The approval came after the ruling Democratic Justice Party decided to support the government plan in its officers' meeting in the morning.

The plan, which calls for reinstating some posts either abolished or abridged under a massive bureaucratic curtailment in 1981, will be subjected to a perfunctory approval in a Cabinet meeting tomorrow.

ARREST OF SUPPORTERS OF NORTH'S LINE ANNOUNCED

SK101335 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 1200 GMT 10 Jan 84

[Text] The National Police Headquarters [NPH] has arrested three people, two former college professors and one Protestant clergyman, on charges of having made the same kinds of remarks as those made by the North Korean puppets, telling a group of teachers of primary, middle and high schools that the Korean war was not a southward invasion, but a war for unification, a good chance for our nation to be united, and that the anticommunism idea hampers unification.

Today, the NPH arrested the three persons -- the Rev Cho Sung-hyok, director of the Korea Christian Social Research Institute [KCSRI], Yi Yong-hui, a former professor at Hanyang University, and Kang Man-kil, a former professor at Korea University -- on charges of violating the National Security Law. They are being held on charges of making remarks praising and encouraging the allegations of the North Korean puppets.

On two occasions in May and June last year, the Rev Cho Sung-hyok, Yi Yong-hui and Kang Man-kil carried out a so-called education for consciousness-raising for nine teachers of primary, middle and high schools in Seoul at the KCSRI in Pyongchang-dong, Chongno-ku, downtown Seoul.

They are charged with directly denying the ROK because they said that the Korea war was not a southward invasion, but a war for unification, stressing the need to reshape the character of the Korea war. They made remarks to the teachers, saying: Because the United States intervened, the chance for unification was missed. And because the left wing played the leading role in the anti-Japanese movement, our nation's legitimacy lies in North Korea.

They are charged with making the same remarks as the line of the North Korean puppets, saying: We support the proposal for the Democratic Federal Republic of Koryo put forth by the North, because the proposal is premised on the withdrawal of the U.S. forces. Anticommunism hampers unification and fixes perpetual division. Following unification, the state should take on the socialist system form.

Among them, the Rev Cho Sung-hyok is charged with the following: After securing 2 million won in funding for the work of criticizing the unification policy in textbooks in middle and high schools, he brought together teachers of social sciences from primary, middle and high schools and employed former professors as lecturers and helped them make impure remarks.

An investigation official said: In the process of looking for impure leaflets, we found material criticizing anticommunist education in the middle and high schools in the house of a middle school teacher in downtown Seoul. After probing, we have made this case public. Because their remarks are the same as those by the North Korean puppets, we have dealt with this from the standpoint of anticommunist investigations.

He said: Such an act of denying the legitimacy of the ROK, jolting the national foundation, and misleading the education for future generations is far from the viewpoint of reconciliation.

RALLIES, EXHIBITS MARK KAMPUCHEAN ANNIVERSARY

Photo Exhibit

BK080829 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 6 Jan 84

[Text] On the evening of 5 January, the Ministry of Culture, the Laos-Kampuchea Friendship Association, and the PRK Embassy in Laos jointly organized a photo exhibition on the occasion of the celebration of the 5th anniversary of the establishment of the PRK.

Attending the opening ceremony were Phoun Sipasseut, member of the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of foreign affairs; Sali Vongkhamso, secretary of the party Central Committee, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and chairman of the State Planning Committee; Chanmi Douangboutdi, member of the party Central Committee, head of the board of directors of the higher theoretical school of the party and state, chairman of the Laos-Kampuchea Friendship Association, and vice chairman of the Lao Committee for the celebration of the 5th Anniversary of the Establishment of the PRK; Thongsing Thammavong, alternate member of the party Central Committee and minister of culture; and other leaders and many senior cadres.

Also present were Nguon Phansiphon, PRK ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Laos, diplomats of socialist countries, and representatives of various international organizations in Laos.

Thongsing Thammavong and Nguon Phansiphon made speeches. They pointed to the significance of 7 January 1979 -- a great historic day of the Kampuchean people, National Day, and a commemorative day for the Kampuchean people in overthrowing the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan genocidal regime, a stooge of the Beijing expansionists and hegemomists.

They mentioned the all-round achievements recorded by the Kampuchean people over the past 5 years under the wise and clear-sighted leadership of the KPRP, with Heng Samrin as its general secretary. They said: The face of the PRK has been changed; economic foundations have been swiftly consolidated; the people throughout the country have been able to basically eliminate poverty; and the educational and public health work has been restored and has continuously developed.

On this occasion, Thongsing Thammavong said: All Lao people are pleased with the great achievements and regard them as their own. He expressed the conviction that bringing into full play the fine tradition of the Angkor Wat era, with the sincere mutual assistance among the peoples of Laos, Vietnam, and Kampuchea, and with the support and assistance of the Soviet Union, other fraternal socialist countries, and the peace- and justice-loving people throughout the world, the fraternal Kampucheans will be able to smash all antagonistic schemes of the expansionists and hegemonists who are colluding with the imperialists and other international reactionary forces to oppose the PRK as well as the three Indochinese countries, thus creating favorable conditions for the PRK to firmly advance on the path of building and developing the country toward socialism in accordance with its aspirations.

Leaders' Greetings

BK071416 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1200 GMT 7 Jan 84

[6 January greetings message from Kaysone Phomvihane, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee and chairman of the LPDR Council of Ministers, and Souphanouvong, president of the LPDR and chairman of the Supreme People's Council, to Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the PRK Council of State, Chea Sim, chairman of the National Assembly, and Chan Si, chairman of the PRK Council of Ministers]

[Text] Dear comrades, on the occasion of the celebration of the 5th anniversary of the success of the Kampuchean revolution and of the establishment of the PRK, on behalf of the LPRP Central Committee, the SPC, the Council of Ministers, the Lao people, and in our own names, we are very happy to extend fraternal salutations, warm congratulations, and best wishes to you and, through you, to the KPRP Central Committee, the National Assembly, the Council of State, the Council of Ministers, and the fraternal heroic people of Kampuchea.

The historic victory recorded on 7 January 1979 in overthrowing the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan genocidal regime, a tool of the Beijing expansionists and hegemonists, opened up a new era for the Kampuchean people -- an era of independence, freedom, and the genuine masters of their own fate. Thanks to this victory the Beijing expansionists-hegemonists schemes have been bitterly defeated and Kampuchea has been led to embark on the path of socialism.

During the past 5 years of their rebirth, the Kampuchean people, resolutely and persistently defending the gains of the revolution, have struggled to eliminate the vestiges of the old regime and resist the new schemes of the Kampuchean reactionaries, the Beijing expansionists-hegemonists, the imperialists, and other reactionary forces colluding to sabotage the new regime of the PRK.

Under the correct and clear-sighted leadership of the KPRP with Comrade Heng Samrin as the general secretary, the Kampuchean people have concentrated all their efforts to overcome a thousand and one difficulties and won many great achievements which reflect their basic successes in the political, military, economic, cultural, and other spheres. As a result, the people's material and spiritual life has been improved with each passing day and the PRK's prestige and influence have been continuously heightened in the international arena.

The great successes and victories recorded by the fraternal Kampuchean people show the wise and clear-sighted leadership of the KPRP and the Kampuchean people's determination and labor with resoluteness and perseverance in building their new life and following the path of socialism. The Kampuchean people's victories have greatly contributed to strengthening the special solidarity among Kampuchea, Laos, and Vietnam; safeguarding peace and stability in Southeast Asia; strengthening the might of socialism; and greatly encouraging the struggle movements of various nations for peace, national independence, democracy, and socialism.

As a reliable companion-in-arms with the tradition of a common struggle against the French colonialists, U.S. imperialist aggressors, and Beijing expansionists-hegemonists, sharing the same weal and woe and the same ideals, fighting the same enemy, and jointly winning one victory after another, our Lao people wish to wholeheartedly hail the victories recorded by the Kampuchean people and regard them as their own.

We are very happy to have observed that the time-honored fraternal friendly relations, special solidarity, and all-round cooperation between the parties, governments, and peoples of Laos and Kampuchea have been ceaselessly developed. We are also happy with the ceaseless development of the special solidarity and all-round cooperation among Kampuchea, Laos, and Vietnam, which are the main factors guaranteeing each country's success in national defense and construction as stipulated in the communique of the summit conference of Laos, Kampuchea, and Vietnam in February 1983.

On this joyous and glorious occasion, we wish the fraternal Kampuchean people new, greater successes in carrying out the cause of defending and building the country for the prosperity of the Kampuchean people. We wish you, comrades, good health and every success in your lofty cause.

Vientiane, 6 January 1984

[Signed] Kaysone Phomvihane, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee and chairman of the LPDR Council of Ministers

Souphanouvong, president of the LPDR and chairman of the SPC

Delegation to Phnom Penh

BK071211 Vientiane KPL in English 0856 GMT 7 Jan 84

[Text] Vientiane, January 7 (OANA/KPL) -- A delegation of the LPRP and Government of the Lao PDR led by Souphanouvong, Political Bureau member of the LPRP CC, president of the Lao PDR, of the People's Supreme Assembly, and of the Lao Front for National Construction, yesterday left Vientiane to take part in the celebration of the 5th founding anniversary of the People's Republic of Kampuchea which is to be held today in Phnom Penh.

The Lao party and state delegation is composed of Chanmi Douangboutdi, member of the LPRP CC, head of the Party and State Ideological School, president of the Laos-Kampuchea Friendship Association, and vice-chairman of the Organizing Committee of the 5th Founding Day's Celebration of the PRK; Maisouk Saisompheng, member of the party CC, minister of industry, handicrafts and forestry, and chairman of Lao-Vietnam-Kampuchea Commission for Economic, Cultural [and scientific] Cooperation; Lieut General Siphon Phalikhane, member of the party CC, first deputy-secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Youth Union; Kou Souvannamethi, minister of justice and vice-president of the Laos-Kampuchea Friendship Association; Thongdam Chanthaphon, deputy-minister and head of the Presidential Office; Soulivong Phasitthidet, deputy-minister of foreign affairs; Somsri Desakhamphou, deputy-minister of culture; and Bouabane Volakhoun, vice-chairman of the State Committee for News Agency, Newspapers, Radio and Television.

The delegation was seen off at the Wattai Airport by Nouhak Phoumsavan, Political Bureau member of the LPRP CC, first vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers; Phoun Sipaseut, Political Bureau member of the LPRP CC, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of foreign affairs; Sali Vongkhamso, secretary of the party CC, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, and chairman of the State Planning Committee; along with a number of party and state officials.

Nguon Phansiphon, ambassador of the PRK to the Lao PDR, was also on hand.

Vientiane Rally

BK080919 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1200 GMT 7 Jan 84

[Excerpt] On the morning of 7 January, the Lao Committee for the Celebration of the 5th Anniversary of the PRK National Day, the Ministry of Culture, and the PRK Embassy in Laos jointly held a rally at the Vientiane theater to celebrate the 5th anniversary of the establishment of the PRK, 7 January 1979 to 7 January 1984. It was attended by more than 1,000 people from various sectors.

Attending were Sisomphon Lovansai, member of the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the SPC, and chairman of the Committee for the Celebration of the PRK National Day; Sali Vongkhamsao, secretary of the party Central Committee, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and chairman of the State Planning Committee; Khambou Sounisai, member of the party Central Committee, deputy secretary of the Vientiane municipality party committee, and chairman of the Vientiane Municipal Administrative Committee; and other members and alternate members of the party Central Committee, ministers and deputy ministers, SPC members, and many representatives of mass organizations and guests.

Also attending were Nguon Phansiphon, PRK ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Laos; Chem Snguon, deputy minister of culture [name and title as received] and secretary general of the Kampuchea-Laos Friendship Association; and officials of the PRK Embassy and diplomats of fraternal socialist countries in Laos.

PRK Amity Group

BK081239 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 8 Jan 84

[Text] On the morning of 7 January, Phoun Sipaseut, member of the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of foreign affairs, received a delegation of the Kampuchea-Laos Friendship delegation led by Chem Snguon, deputy minister of justice and secretary general of the association [name and title as received]. The delegation is currently in Laos to attend the celebration in Vientiane of the 5th anniversary of the establishment of the PRK.

Phoun Sipaseut wholeheartedly hailed Chem Snguon and his delegation for bringing along cordial friendship from the fraternal Kampuchean people to the Lao people of all tribes, thus contributing to strengthening the special militant solidarity and all-round cooperation between the parties, states, and peoples of Laos and Kampuchea as well as between the Laos-Kampuchea and Kampuchea-Laos Friendship Associations.

The vice chairman of the Council of Ministers also hailed the great achievements recorded by the Kampuchean people in the past 5 years in reviving, defending, and building the country toward socialism under the wise and clear-sighted leadership of the KPRP led by Heng Samrin and regarded the achievements as those of the Lao people as well as of the three Indochinese peoples. This shows that the Kampuchean people's material and spiritual life has gradually been improved and that the status and role of the PRK have been heightened in the international arena, thereby ensuring that the situation in the PRK is absolutely irreversible.

On this occasion, Phoun Sipaseut extended fraternal and warm wishes to the PRK party and state leaders and wished the Kampuchean people throughout the country new, greater victories in the cause of defending and building the country.

Chem Snguon appreciated the fine words expressed by Phoun Sipaseut to the Kampuchean party and state leaders and people. He took the occasion to wish for the continuous growth and development of the great friendship, special militant solidarity, and all-round cooperation between the parties, states, and peoples of Laos and Kampuchea as well as among the three nations of Laos, Kampuchea, and Vietnam. The talks between the guest and the host proceeded in a warm and cordial atmosphere.

PRK Envoy's Reception

BK091249 Vientiane KPL in English 0919 GMT 9 Jan 84

[Text] Vientiane, January 9 (OANA/KPL) -- The ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of Kampuchea to Laos, Nguon Phansiphon, gave here on January 7, a reception marking the fifth anniversary of the Kampuchean revolution's victory (January 7, 1979-January 7, 1984).

Present at the reception were Nouhak Phoumsavan, Political Bureau member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party CC and first vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers; Phoun Sipaseut, Political Bureau member of the LPRP CC, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs; Sisomphon Lovansai, Political Bureau member of the LPRP CC, vice-chairman of the People's Supreme Assembly [SPC] and chairman of the Committee for the Celebration of the Fifth Kampuchean Revolution's Victory; Sali Vongkhamsoo, secretary of the LPRP CC, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Committee; Saman Vignaket, secretary of the LPRP CC and head of the party CC's Organisational Commission; Maichantan Sengmani, secretary of the LPRP CC and head of the party CC's Control Commission; members of the party CC, the government, the SPC and a large number of representatives of the mass organisations. The diplomatic corps and representatives of the international organisations to Laos were also on hand.

The Lao leaders, on this occasion wholeheartedly congratulated the Kampuchean ambassador for the successes scored by the Kampuchean fraternal people during the last five years. They also wished the Kampuchean people to successfully carry out the revival of their nation.

Souphanouvong Returns

BK100815 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0430 GMT 10 Jan 84

[Text] At noon on 9 January, the LPDR party and state delegation led by Souphanouvong, member of the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, president of state, and chairman of the SPC and of the Lao Front for National Construction [LFNC] Central Committee, returned to Vientiane on board a special plane after attending the celebration of the 5th founding anniversary of the PRK in Phnom Penh. President Souphanouvong and his party were welcomed upon their arrival at Wattai Airport by Nouhak Phoumsavan, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and first vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; Phoun Sipaseut, member of the party Central Committee, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of foreign affairs; and Khamsouk Keola, vice chairman and secretary general of the SPC; together with members and alternate members of the party Central Committee, ministers and deputy ministers, members of the SPC, members of the LFNC Central Committee, many high-ranking cadres from various branches, and a large crowd of Vientiane residents.

Seeing President Souphanouvong and his party off at Pochentong Airport in a warm and dignified atmosphere were Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State; Chea Sim, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the National Assembly and of the KUFNCD National Council; Say Phuthang, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Organization Commission of the party Central Committee; Hun Sen, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of foreign affairs; Chea Soth, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of planning; Kheng Sarin, member of the KPRP Central Committee Secretariat and minister of interior; and a large crowd of Phnom Penh residents.

During their 4-day stay in Phnom Penh, President Souphanouvong and delegation called on General Secretary Heng Samrin and other party and state leaders of the PRK, attended a grand rally and a banquet celebrating the 5th founding anniversary of the PRK, and attended a rally organized to welcome the Lao party and state delegation. They also met with the party and state delegations of the SRV, the PRK, and the USSR and carried out other activities which have resulted in strengthening the relations of fraternal friendship, special solidarity, and all-round cooperation among the three countries -- Laos, Vietnam, and Kampuchea -- and the Soviet Union, which are considered basic factors to guarantee success of each country in the cause of national defense and construction as stipulated in the statement of the summit conference of Laos, Vietnam, and Kampuchea in February 1983.

PASASON Editorial

BK071235 Vientiane KPL in English 0918 GMT 7 Jan 84

[Text] Vientiane, Jan 7 (KPL) -- PASASON, the organ of the Lao party, today front-pages an editorial to commemorate the fifth anniversary of the birth of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, naming January 7, 1979 the day of liberation from the oppressive yoke of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan regime -- puppet of the big nation expansionists, hegemonists -- following the armed uprising of the Kampuchean people close in collaboration with the Vietnamese people.

January 7, 1979, further points out the paper, besides marking the beginning of the period the Kampucheans can enjoy their self-mastery including their being able to channel efforts to lead the nation onto the path of socialism and consequently the fraternal relations of special solidarity and all-round cooperation among the three Indochinese countries can be consolidated, the event also represented the dismantling of the dark savage schemes of Beijing against the three countries as well as the end of the making use of Kampuchea as a strategic stronghold to further its aggressive policy to other countries of Southeast Asia. The paper goes on to hail the many-faceted achievements in the last five years of the Kampuchean people under the leadership of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea and the United Front for the Construction and Defence of the Fatherland.

Here, the paper cites that despite the continual undermining attempts of the enemies, namely the Beijing big-nation expansionists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces, the Kampuchean Armed Forces with close collaboration with the Vietnamese volunteer army could successfully restore security and order of the society in the entire nation. The withdrawals of the Vietnamese volunteer troops out of Kampuchea, in itself proves the definite strength of the Kampuchean Army and people's security forces.

On the economic and social spheres, the paper points out the steady rise in agricultural production from the point that in 1979, there were only 800,000 hectares under cultivation and the year's harvest was 556,000 tons and compared to the year 1982, the area under cultivation was well over 1.5 million hectares and the harvest amounted to nearly 2 million tons of cereals.

The paper also points out the achievements in animal raising, industry, handicrafts, communication, public health and education. All of which, the editorial says, has speedily and firmly raised the standard of living of the Kampuchean people step by step.

On the international question, the paper underlines the fact that the People's Republic of Kampuchea has actively contributed to the maintenance of peace and security in the region and in the world doing so so it can secure support and assistance from the fraternal socialist countries, the peace- and justice-loving peoples in the world.

The editorial says that the Lao people welcome and hail the magnificent victories of the Kampuchean and consider them as their very own. These victories, qualifies the paper, came only about thanks to the able leadership of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea headed by General Secretary Heng Samrin and also due to the genuine patriotism and heroism of the fraternal Kampucheans.

Achievements have been scored, continues the paper, because of the epochal force, the outcome of the special solidarity among the peoples of Kampuchea, Laos and Vietnam and thanks to the effective support and assistance of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

The paper says in conclusion at the Kampuchean people still have a lot to fight because on the one hand Beijing in collusion with the U.S. imperialists along with other reactionary forces have not ceased to carry out their undermining maneuvers including their efforts in psychological warfare, campaign of slanders and lies, attempt to divide the solidarity among the three Indochinese peoples and their continual effort to revive and create the tripartite government.

However, having the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea to lead them, having the heroic tradition and enjoying the special solidarity and mutual assistance among the three peoples and the support and assistance received from the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, along with those enjoyed from the peace- and justice-loving mankind, the Lao people have strong confidence that the fraternal people of Kampuchea will speedily overcome all the tests and trials. [sentence as received]

200 TONS OF RICE RECEIVED FROM THAILAND

BK080734 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 6 Jan 84

[Text] According to a report from the LPDR Foreign Ministry, a ceremony was held on the morning of 4 January in Bangkok, the Kingdom of Thailand, to hand over 200 tons of glutinous rice as aid from the Government of the Kingdom of Thailand to the LPDR Government. The transportation of the rice will begin on 10 January via Nong Khai and Vientiane.

Representing the Lao Government, Khamphan Simmalavong, LPDR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Kingdom of Thailand, gave a speech upon receiving the assistance. The rice aid was presented by Sitthi Sawetsila, foreign minister of Thailand. The ceremony was attended by 35 Thai personages.

MEETINGS, MESSAGES GREET KAMPUCHEAN NATIONAL DAY

Hanoi Meeting

OW080108 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 4 Jan 84

[Excerpts] The Vietnam Fatherland Front Central Committee, the Vietnam Committee for Solidarity and Friendship With Other People, the Vietnam-Kampuchea Friendship Association, and the Hanoi Municipal Party Committee organized a solemn meeting at the Ba Dinh Conference Hall in Hanoi on the afternoon of 4 January to mark the 5th PRK National Day.

Present at the meeting were Comrades Chu Huy Man, member of the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the SRV Council of State, and Tran Xuan Bach, party secretary; representatives of various services, organs, and mass organizations and of the People's Armed Forces at the center and in Hanoi; and large numbers of the capital city's people of all walks of life.

Also present were Comrade Chen Ven, general secretary of the PRK's State Council, vice chairman of the National Council of the Kampuchean United Front for National Reconstruction and Defense, chairman of the Kampuchea-Vietnam Friendship Association and head of the Kampuchea-Vietnam Friendship Association delegation, Sieng Saran, PRK ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the SRV; cadres of the PRK Embassy and many Kampuchean students now in Hanoi.

Khampheun Tounalon, LPDR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the SRV, was also present at the meeting.

Comrade Chu Huy Man delivered the opening speech.

[Begin Man recording] Comrade Chen Ven, general secretary of the PRK State Council, vice chairman of the National Council of the Kampuchean United Front for National Reconstruction and Defense, and chairman of the Kampuchea-Vietnam Friendship Association; Comrade Sieng Saran, PRK ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary; Comrade Khampheun Tounalon, LPDR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary; dear Kampuchean, Lao, and Vietnamese comrades:

Today, we are very glad to be at this solemn meeting of representatives of various strata of people in Hanoi to celebrate the glorious fifth anniversary of the PRK's National Day and of the signing of the Vietnam-Kampuchea agreement on peace, friendship, and cooperation.

Over the past 5 years, under the correct leadership of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party headed by beloved and esteemed Comrade General Secretary Heng Samrin and in close solidarity with the peoples of Vietnam, Laos, the Soviet Union and other socialist countries and with the revolutionary and peace forces, the heroic people of Kampuchea have overcome the fiercest ordeals to gradually rebuild their lives, rapidly advance from the brink of national extinction to revival, and to record great achievements in all fields, thereby bringing great joy to the fraternal peoples and astonishment to the enemy.

Over the past 5 years, with the historic victory of 7 January 1979 and the Vietnam-Kampuchea agreement on peace, friendship, and cooperation signed on 18 February 1979, the militant solidarity and friendship relations between Vietnam and Kampuchea have entered a new era of most brilliant development.

Tested by the fiercest ordeals, this militant solidarity -- a great source of strength and a decisive factor for the success of each people in the past struggle for national liberation as well as in the current task of protecting and building the country -- has contributed to strengthening the militant alliance of the three Indochinese countries for the sake of peace and stability in Southeast Asia and the rest of the world.

With our sincere and warmest sentiments, we enthusiastically greet the PRK's National Day and the miraculous revival of the fraternal people of Kampuchea and warmly acclaim the fine development of the special relationship and overall cooperation between the Vietnamese and Kampuchean peoples and among the three Indochinese countries.

On behalf of the presidium of the meeting, I solemnly declare the meeting open.
[applause] [end recording]

Vu Quang, member of the CPV Central Committee and the head of the Foreign Relations Committee, delivered a speech. After recalling the historical success of the Kampuchean people in their struggle replete with sacrifices and hardships to topple the genocidal regime of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique, henchmen of the Beijing expansionists, and after stressing the wonderful progress of the Kampuchean nation in its revival and in its building of a decent, happy life under the KPRP's correct leadership headed by Comrade General Secretary Heng Samrin, Comrade Vu Quang said:

[Begin Vu Quang recording] Comrades and friends: The great victory of 7 January 1979 and the signing of the Vietnam-Kampuchea agreement on peace, friendship, and cooperation marked a brilliant new period of the history of solidarity and relationships between the peoples of our two countries. This historically important agreement manifests our two peoples' iron determination to protect and develop their traditional solidarity and friendship relations, which have been tested and tempered in their protracted revolutionary struggles. At the same time, it constitutes a steady foundation for our two peoples to always stand side by side in the common struggle to safeguard their revolutionary gains and build a decent, happy life.

Looking back at the past 5 years, we can note with joy that the comprehensive cooperation between our two countries has developed on an unprecedented scale and at an exceptional rate. Numerous pictures of loyal friendship and solidarity between our two peoples have been seen throughout the beautiful country of Kampuchea. Our Kampuchean and Vietnamese laborers have shed their sweat everywhere, in the ricefields, construction sites, enterprises, schools, and hospitals of the reviving Kampuchea. Vietnam's rice, plows, shovels, and medical teams have been dispatched on time to Kampuchea to help repel famine and diseases. Many Vietnamese volunteer combatants and Kampuchean revolutionary fighters have shed their blood to protect Kampuchea's revival. Ceremonies establishing brotherhood between many Vietnamese and Kampuchean cities and provinces have helped further strengthen the solidarity and friendship between our two nations. The abundant and seething activities of friendship during the current month of Vietnam-Kampuchea friendship have contributed to strengthening further the special solidarity between the two peoples.

Our people were extremely excited by the statement made by at the Fifth CPV Congress by Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP and chairman of the PRK State Council, on the profound feelings between the two peoples: Solidarity and overall cooperation with Vietnam and Laos represent our party's strategic ideology, a vital and objective requirement of history, an issue that decides Kampuchea's destiny and future, bilaterally generated revolutionary sentiments, and a firm stand of the new Kampucheans.

The entire party and people of Kampuchea pledge to safeguard their friendship, solidarity, and overall cooperation with the fraternal people of Vietnam as the apples of their eyes. They will always heighten vigilance to smash all schemes and maneuvers aimed at dividing the three Indochinese countries and at separating Kampuchea from Vietnam, the Soviet Union, and other fraternal socialist countries. [applause] [end recording]

Kampuchean Ambassador Sieng Saran then made a speech. After highlighting the great achievements scored by the Kampuchean people in national construction and protection, he stressed:

[Begin Sieng Saran recording in Kampuchean fading into Vietnamese translation] Dear comrades and friends: The Kampuchean people gladly note that, although the Chinese hegemonists-expansionists, in collusion with the U.S. imperialist and other reactionary forces, have striven to oppose and undermine Vietnam through all sorts of maneuvers, the Vietnamese people, under the CPV's correct leadership, have repeatedly scored great achievements in all spheres while fulfilling their noble internationalist obligation, in particular to Kampuchea and Laos. The SRV's international prestige and position have been upheld unceasingly. The Kampuchean people have always considered the Vietnamese people's successes as their own and it has been a source of great encouragement for them in the current revolutionary struggle. The Kampuchean people sincerely wish the fraternal Vietnamese people even more brilliant successes in the implementation of the resolutions of the Fifth CPV Congress and the 1984 state plan and 1985 guidelines. [applause] [end recording]

Comrade Chu Huy Man delivered the closing speech. He said:

[Begin Chu Huy Man recording] On behalf of the presidium and the participants in the meeting, we sincerely thank Comrade Sieng Saran, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the PRK, for his fine words regarding the party and people of Vietnam and the fraternal friendship and militant solidarity between the peoples of Vietnam and Kampuchea. I would now like to declare the meeting closed. [applause] [end recording]

Nguyen Co Thach Note

BK071436 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 7 Jan 84

[Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach's congratulatory message to PRK Foreign Minister Hun Sen on Kampuchean 5th National Day]

[Text] Under the correct leadership of the KPRP, during the past 5 years the Kampuchean people have brought out the tradition of resoluteness and courage, strengthened their unity, braved all difficulties, avoided famine and various diseases, through stages built the economic and social bases to liberate the entire nation from the death trap, quickly revived the people, and won great achievements in every field, thus thwarting every attempt to return the Pol Pot genocidal clique.

Through this miraculous rebirth and the policy and diplomacy of peace, friendship, and cooperation, the PRK is an important factor for peace and stability in Southeast Asia. The PRK role and prestige have been elevated in the international arena.

Five years ago, through the treaty of peace, friendship, and cooperation between Vietnam and Kampuchea -- signed on 18 February 1979 -- the relations of solidarity and the all-round cooperation between the two countries have reached a new stage.

Pleased with the great successes of the Kampuchean people, I am firmly convinced that the solidarity which links our two nations will be strengthened daily and will contribute to strengthening the bond of militant solidarity among the three Indochinese countries for peace and stability in Southeast Asia and the world. I wish you all the best, good health, and greater successes in your noble tasks.

Leaders' Greetings

OW070935 Hanoi VNA in English 0835 GMT 7 Jan 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA Jan 6 -- Vietnamese party and state leaders today sent their warmest congratulations to their Kampuchean counterparts on the 5th National Day (Jan 7) of the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

The message was addressed by Le Duan, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee; State Council President Truong Chinh; chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong; and National Assembly Chairman Nguyen Huu Tho to Heng Samrin, general secretary of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea Central Committee and president of the State Council; National Assembly Chairman Chea Sim and Chairman of the Council of Ministers Chan Si.

It says: "Five years ago, the Kampuchean people under the banner of the National United Front for National Salvation of Kampuchea, with the strong support of the peoples of Vietnam, the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, rose up and smashed the genocidal Pol Pot regime, thwarting the Beijing leadership's scheme to turn Kampuchea into a base of aggression against the three Indochinese countries and expand to Southeast Asia. The birth of the People's Republic of Kampuchea has opened a new era, the era in which Kampuchea really becomes an independent and free country and advances towards socialism, and the Kampuchean people really become the master of their own destiny.

"Over the past five years, under the correct leadership of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea, the heroic Kampuchean people and their Armed Forces have gone through the hardest trials, staved off famine, crushed all attempt to bring the Pol Pot gang back to Kampuchea, step by step restored the damaged socio-economic structure, and brought the whole nation from the brink of extermination to a rapid revival and made it develop with admirable achievements in all fields.

"The wonderful rebirth in the past five years proves the powerful vitality of a nation which has created the splendid Angkor civilization and strongly affirms that the Kampuchean situation is irreversible. The People's Republic of Kampuchea has become ever steadier and stronger. Its foreign policy of peace, friendship and cooperation is promoting its role as a very important factor for peace and stability in South-East Asia, and is making worthy contributions to the cause of peace, national independence and social progress in the world.

"The great successes of the Kampuchean people are the common successes of the three Indochinese peoples in their struggle against Chinese expansionism and hegemonism in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces. They are also successes of the forces of revolution and peace, and of all people of conscience in the world. With boundless joy and pride, the Vietnamese people firmly believe that the fraternal Kampuchean people, with their industriousness and talents, will obtain still greater achievements in carrying out the resolutions of the 4th PRPK Congress and in steadily advancing along the road they have chosen.

"The great victory of January 7, 1979 and the signing of the Vietnam-Kampuchea treaty of peace, friendship and cooperation on February 18, 1979 opened a new page in the history of the time honoured relations between the peoples of our two countries. Built on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, and having gone through trials in the long revolutionary struggle, the militant alliance and special relationship between our two countries have constantly been consolidated and developed. That is a great source of strength and a factor ensuring all successes of our two nations.

"Acting upon the teachings of esteemed President Ho Chi Minh, fully implementing the Vietnam-Kampuchea treaty of peace, friendship and cooperation and the principles in the statement of the Laos-Kampuchea-Vietnam summit held in Vientiane in February 1983, the Vietnamese people will do all they can to consolidate and develop the Vietnamese-Kampuchean special relationship and the militant alliance between the three Indochinese countries, for the cause of national construction and defence in each country, and for peace and security in South-East Asia and the world as a whole.

"On this grand commemorative day, the Vietnamese people express their profound gratitude to the Kampuchean people who have always preserved their great support and precious assistance for the Vietnamese revolution."

-- On this occasion Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach has sent a congratulatory message to his Kampuchean counterpart, Hun Sen.

-- The Vietnam-Kampuchea Friendship Association has extended its warmest greetings to its Kampuchean counterpart.

HCM City Meeting

OW090835 Hanoi VNA in English 0721 GMT 9 Jan 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA Jan 8 -- A mass meeting was held in Ho Chi Minh City Friday evening to mark the 5th National Day of the People's Republic of Kampuchea (Jan 7).

The meeting, sponsored by the party committee, the people's committee and the front committee of the city, was attended by Nguyen Van Linh, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, secretary of the city party committee; Mai Chi Tho, member of the party CC and chairman of the city people's committee, and Phan Trong Tue, president of the Vietnam-Kampuchea Friendship Association.

Also present were Hap Bunse, Kampuchean general consul, and the general consul of the Soviet Union, the GDR, Poland, Bulgaria, Cuba, and Czechoslovakia, and the delegation of the Cuban [words indistinct] committee of the Kampuchean people in economic rehabilitation and development in the past five years under the leadership of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party.

He condemned the Beijing reactionaries, the U.S. imperialists and other reactionaries (?in the) region for attempting to cause division among the three Indochinese countries.

In his speech, Hap Bunse brought out the significant achievements made by the Kampuchean people in all fields, describing them as a vivid expression of the Kampuchean people's revival.

Hanoi Village Meeting

OW090801 Hanoi VNA in English 0725 GMT 9 Jan 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA Jan 8 -- A meeting was held at Da Ton village, Gia Lam District, Hanoi, this morning in honour of the Fifth National Day of the People's Republic of Kampuchea. It was attended by the visiting Kampuchean delegation led by Chan Ven, general secretary of the State Council and president of the Kampuchea-Vietnam Friendship Association, and Kampuchean Ambassador Sieng Saran.

In his welcoming speech, Duong Van Lac, deputy secretary of the party committee and chairman of the people's committee of the village, spoke highly of the Jan 7, 1979 victory of the Kampuchean people which led to the foundation of the People's Republic of Kampuchea and praised the substantial achievements of the fraternal Kampuchean people in their efforts towards revival during the past five years.

He said: "The people of Da Ton village have actively pushed up the cultivation of the winter-spring rice crop as a practical activity to welcome the Fifth National Day of the P.R.K."

In his reply, Chan Ven thanked the Vietnamese people, including the people of Da Ton village, for their valuable assistance to the Kampuchean people's revolutionary cause. He also thanked the local people for their warm welcome to the Kampuchean delegation. Chan Ven expressed his wish for further development of the friendship and militant solidarity between the Kampuchean and Vietnamese peoples.

PRK Guests Received

OW091932 Hanoi VNA in English 1607 GMT 9 Jan 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA Jan 7 -- Tran Xuan Bach, secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, received on Sunday the visiting delegation of the Kampuchea-Vietnam Friendship Association led by its president, Chan Ven. Also present at the event were Phan Dinh Vinh and Le Xuan Dong, vice-presidents of the host association, and Kampuchean Ambassador Sieng Saran.

At the reception, Tran Xuan Bach thanked the delegation for visiting Vietnam and attending celebrations of Kampuchea's Fifth National Day (Jan 7) and of the "Vietnam-Kampuchea Friendship Month."

Chan Ven expressed gratitude to the party, the government and the people of Vietnam, and to the host association for their broad and multiform activities in honor of his country's National Day and of the anniversary of the signing of the Vietnam-Kampuchea treaty of peace, friendship and cooperation.

SRV Delegation Returns

OW091924 Hanoi VNA in English 1621 GMT 9 Jan 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA Jan 9 -- The Vietnamese party and state delegation led by Truong Chinh, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party Central Committee and president of the State Council, returned here this afternoon from Phnom Penh after attending celebrations of Kampuchea's Fifth National Day (Jan 7).

It was welcomed home by Pham Van Dong, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers; Pham Hung, Political Bureau member of the party Central Committee and vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers; Vo Chi Cong, Political Bureau member of the party Central Committee; To Huu, Political Bureau member of the party Central Committee and vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers; and other high-ranking party and state officials. Kampuchean Ambassador to Vietnam Sieng Saran was present.

Radio Commentary

BK061446 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 6 Jan 84

[Station commentary]

[Text] Five years ago, on 7 January 1979, an event of great historic significance took place on the land of Kampuchea, gladdening the Vietnamese and other progressives throughout the world: the complete victory of the Kampuchean people in their powerful offensive and uprising against the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique. That victory smashed Beijing's scheme to turn Kampuchea into a base for its aggression against the three Indochinese countries and for its expansion in Southeast Asia. That victory opened up a new, most glorious era for the Kampuchean people in which they truly master their destiny in independence and freedom.

In the past 5 years, the Kampuchean people have overcome many great trials and won great achievements in all fields. The people's right to master their destiny has been ensured in the first democratic Constitution of Kampuchea and implemented by their elected administration. State structures and mass organizations have been set up and further consolidated. The people's armed and security forces have grown up quickly, and the people's lives have been constantly improved. The policy of peace and friendship of the PRK is welcomed all over the world.

Kampuchea resolutely supports the Soviet Union's peace initiatives while actively taking part in the common struggle for world peace and life against dangerous military buildup by the imperialist and reactionary forces. Together with Vietnam and Laos, Kampuchea always strives for peace, stability, friendship, and cooperation in Southeast Asia. The fact that Albania and other countries last year recognized and established diplomatic relations with the PRK is a undeniable proof of this country's rising prestige and firm position in the world.

These great achievements are the result of the correct policy of the People's Revolutionary Party, the industrious and creative labor of the Kampuchean people, and the invincible strength of the militant solidarity between the three Indochinese peoples as clearly reflected in the Vietnam-Kampuchea treaty of friendship and cooperation and at the first summit of the three Indochinese countries held in February 1983.

The Vietnamese people are deeply moved by Kampuchean President Heng Samrin's statement that the Kampuchean people will forever bear in mind the services of the Vietnamese party, government, people, and Army (?which) have sent their sons to Kampuchea since 1979 to fight for the existence of the Kampuchean people and to give great, timely, and effective assistance to the Kampuchean people in their economic restoration and cultural development.

The Beijing authorities, colluding with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces, are feverishly opposed to the steady development of the Kampuchean situation. They have been conducting a destructive war against the three Indochinese countries in all fields with the hope of reversing the Kampuchean situation, reimposing the Chinese domination on Kampuchea, drawing the country back into the Chinese orbit, and using Kampuchea to (?reprove) Vietnam in advancing to annexing Vietnam and Laos.

But this is only their daydream. In fact, the so-called tripartite coalition of Democratic Kampuchea rigged up by China is disintegrating. Meanwhile, the position and prestige of the three Indochinese countries are more consolidated than ever and the Kampuchean situation, in particular, is irreversible.

On the Fifth National Day of the Kampuchean people, the Vietnamese once again affirm their determination to strengthen solidarity and cooperation with the Kampuchean people as well as with the Lao people for the independence and freedom of each country and for peace and security of the whole region.

NHAN DAN Article

OWO71127 Hanoi VNA in English 0731 GMT 7 Jan 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA Jan 7 -- "Time will pass, but the great January 7, 1979 victory recorded by the Kampuchean people under the banner of the Kampuchean United Front for National Salvation and with the support of Vietnam, the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, will go down in the history of Kampuchea as an event of prime importance;" says the daily NHAN DAN today in article entitled 'New and Fine Situation of the Kampuchean Revolution'."

The paper goes on: "The January 7 victory is the victory over the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique, Beijing's henchmen, and also over the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists' wicked design of turning Kampuchea into a springboard of aggression against the three Indochinese countries and for expansion to Southeast Asia."

The founding of the People's Republic of Kampuchea ushered in a new era in the history of the Kampuchean nation when the Kampuchean people become the real master of their destiny and begin a life in genuine independence and freedom, step by step advancing toward socialism."

"For the first time the Kampuchean people have had a progressive and democratic constitution. The United Front for the Construction and Defence of the Kampuchean Motherland and other mass organizations have consolidated and developed."

The paper highlights wonderful advances of the Kampuchean people in all fields: military, economic, cultural and social, and goes on: "The prestige of the People's Republic of Kampuchea has constantly risen in the international arena. The People's Republic of Kampuchea, persistently pursuing its policy of independence, peace and non-alignment, has with Vietnam and Laos put forth man's valuable peace initiatives to the Southeast Asian countries and actively contributed to the common struggle of the world people for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress. The justice of the Kampuchean revolution is shining ever more brilliantly. The resolutions of the World Peace Council and the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization to make January 7 each year the international day for solidarity with the Kampuchean people and the resolution of the 7th Nonaligned Summit held in New Delhi in March 1983 demonstrate the broad and strong international support for the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

NHAN DAN continues: "The Kampuchean situation is irreversible. The revolutionary cause of Kampuchea is a great and radiant cause. The vivid reality in Kampuchea over the past five years bears witness to the dismal failure of the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists in their attempt to rig up a so-called 'democratic Kampuchea coalition' and invent the so-called 'Kampuchea problem' aimed at restoring the genocidal regime in Kampuchea, sowing division between the Kampuchean and the Vietnamese people's and fomenting confrontation between the two groups of countries of Indochina and ASEAN.

"The enemies have experienced one defeat after another. They are doomed to total failure in the face of the strength of solidarity of the Kampuchean people and the unity bloc of the three Indochinese countries' people".

"The Vietnamese people," the paper further says, "rejoice at the fine development of the militant solidarity and comprehensive cooperation between the Vietnamese and Kampuchean peoples as well as among the peoples of Vietnam, Kampuchea and Laos. For the first time in history, there have appeared on the Indochinese Peninsula three independent, free and sovereign countries which are together advancing to socialism, closely uniting with one another and with the Soviet Union and other countries in the socialist community, helping one another to defend and build their homeland. This is a factor of paramount importance ensuring victory for the revolution in each country and in all the three countries, and a contribution to peace, security and stability in Southeast Asia and the rest of the world."

Envoy's Statement

BK110346 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 7 Jan 84

[Statement by PRK Ambassador to SRV Sieng Saran on the occasion of the PRK's 5th National Day -- Date, place not given; recorded in Cambodian fading into Vietnamese translation]

[Text] Dear Comrades and friends: Today I am greatly honored and elated to talk to you on behalf of the Kampuchean Government and people on the occasion of the PRK's 5th National Day and the 5th anniversary of the signing of the Kampuchea-Vietnam treaty of peace, friendship, and cooperation. Five years ago the genocidal regime of Pol Pot, Ieng Sary, and Khieu Samphan -- the most barbarous and brutal regime in the history of mankind -- collapsed under the victorious attacks launched by the Kampuchean Army and people with vigorous assistance from the VPA. This victory not only saved the Kampuchean people from extinction and smashed the springboard of China's expansionist-hegemonist policy in Southeast Asia, but also opened up before the Kampuchean people a new page of history and began a period on which the country is truly independent and its people truly control their own destiny and in which the country is being built along the Marxist-Leninist line.

The 7 January 1979 victory symbolizes the age-old binding relationship between the Kampuchean and Vietnamese people as well as the loftiest sacrifice of the Vietnamese nation: a nation that has always borne the heaviest burden in all the struggles of the Indochinese peoples. Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP and chairman of the PRK Council of State, referred solemnly to Vietnam as follows: Vietnam symbolizes revolutionary heroism; Vietnam is synonymous with proletarian internationalism; and Vietnam is pure feeling, loyalty, close solidarity, and lofty sacrifice. This statement is very meaningful; it shows that great President Ho Chi Minh lives forever in the revolutionary cause of the three Indochinese countries.

Dear comrades and friends, 5 years are but a short period of time in the history of a country that must begin ascending from ashes and that has been subjected to sabotage by all types of enemies. Nevertheless, under the clear-sighted leadership of the LPRP, with the support and most timely and valuable assistance from Vietnam in the spirit of the Kampuchea-Vietnam treaty of peace, friendship, and cooperation, with the effective support and assistance of the Soviet Union and all other fraternal socialist countries, and with the support of all peace- and justice-loving countries in the world and various international organizations, the Kampuchean people have overcome all difficulties and step by step recorded great and important achievements serving as prerequisites for building the country and advancing toward socialism. The Kampuchean people have also recorded successes in national defense.

In the political field, the Kampuchean people have closely united under the banner of the KUFNCD, placed absolute confidence in the party, and resolutely supported the revolutionary administration -- an administration that has adopted the first progressive and truly democratic constitution in the history of Kampuchea. All state structures and mass organizations have been set up. Social security and all rights to liberty, including the right of religious freedom, have been guaranteed.

In the economic field, production collectives have been set up, consolidated, and developed everywhere. The unprecedented famine left behind by the Pol Pot clique in Kampuchea was eradicated for good in 1980. The acreage put under crops has constantly increased. Factories, enterprises, the currency, and trade have been restored and are doing fine. The communications sector has repaired the various routes, basically ensuring communications and transport.

In the educational field, schools from the general education to college level have been restored. The number of pupils and college students studying at home and abroad is constantly increasing. Excellent results have been achieved in the elimination of illiteracy.

In the field of public health, despite difficulties, the administration has paid great attention to protecting the people's health. At present, the number of hospitals, dispensaries, first aid stations, doctors, and nurses are steadily increasing. Almost every village has a first aid station.

In the cultural field, the administration has restored, preserved, and promoted arts, customs, mores, and traditions. It has also restored ancient temples and pagodas as well as other cultural relics, thus bringing back happiness to the land and people of Kampuchea to suit the characteristics of the new society.

In the field of national defense and security, the KPRAF and security forces have been constantly growing both quantitatively and qualitatively, making it possible for the withdrawal home of Vietnamese volunteer troops in two phases.

In the field of foreign relations, the PRK has persistently pursued a policy of peace, friendship, independence, and nonalignment, thereby constantly consolidating its prestige and position. Along with Vietnam and Laos, Kampuchea is a factor for peace in Southeast Asia and is making an important contribution to the defense of world peace.

Dear comrades and friends, everyone knows that the Kampuchean people have revived in a miraculous manner and that the PRK is advancing at a very fast pace. However, in spite of repeated setbacks, the Chinese expansionists, acting in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and international reactionary forces, including the reactionaries within the Thai ruling circles, have been, with their long-nurtured insidious design to annex Kampuchea, most active in resorting to all dark schemes and maneuvers in the military, political, and psychological warfare fields to help the Pol Pot clique return and massacre the Kampuchean people once again. All of these actions oppose the Kampuchean people's right to life and right to self-determination, grossly interfere in Kampuchea's internal affairs, and constitute the cause of tension in the Thai-Kampuchean border region as well as in all of Southeast Asia. All these actions serve the expansionist-hegemonist big-nation policy of the Chinese reactionaries and trigger the most serious disaster to peace in Southeast Asia. The past 5 years have sufficiently proven that a hostile policy against Kampuchea as well as against all three Indochinese countries will not bring about any results. On the contrary, the reactionaries will only suffer increasingly more serious setbacks, find themselves in a more deadlocked and passive position, and reveal ever more clearly their evil face to the world public, including to the peoples in their own countries.

The situation in all three countries is growing better and better with each passing day. The relationship between the three countries has entered a new period with good quality and heartfelt sentiments. The special friendship is growing ever deeper, and all-round cooperation is becoming more firmly based and effective. The friendship, solidarity, and cooperation between the three countries and the Soviet Union, other fraternal socialist countries, and peace- and justice-loving forces in the world have constantly been consolidated and developed. No reactionary forces can break this sacred relationship. In this situation, a dialogue between the Indochinese and ASEAN countries based on the principle of equality and mutual respect is the way to peace and stability in Southeast Asia and a worthy contribution to the defense of world peace.

Dear comrades and friends, on this happy and very significant occasion, I would like, on behalf of the party, government, and people of Kampuchea, to convey our deepest gratitude to the party, government, and people of Vietnam for having given their most timely and valuable support and assistance to Kampuchea and its people, thus enabling them to escape from genocidal disaster and win many successes in national defense and construction.

I also would like to express our deepest respect and gratitude, which no words can describe, for the war invalids and for the families, fathers, mothers, wives, and children of the volunteer cadres and combatants of the VPA and Vietnamese specialists who have sacrificed their lives or are performing their lofty international duty in Kampuchea.

May the special friendship, militant solidarity, and all-round cooperation between Kampuchea and Vietnam as well as among Kampuchea, Vietnam, and Laos last forever! Thank you.

ARMY PAPER ATTACKS THAI STATEMENT ON KAMPUCHEA

BK111124 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 11 Jan 84

[Text] The Vietnamese Army paper QUAN DOI NHAN DAN said on Wednesday that Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea will carry out the policy of peace, friendship, and cooperation with neighboring countries and advocate dialogue with ASEAN countries on the basis of equality, mutual respect, nonimposition of one side's opinion on the other with the view of building Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, stability, friendship, and cooperation. This is a correct way conforming to the interests of the peoples of Indochinese and ASEAN countries as well as of all the people in the world, the paper stressed.

QUAN DOI NHAN DAN strongly criticized the 6 January statement of the Thai Foreign Ministry on the Kampuchean situation. This statement, the paper said, is aimed at distorting the reality in Kampuchea and slandering Vietnam. It is no doubt that the Thai authorities are still pursuing the out-moded policy of collusion with China and U.S. imperialism to oppose the Indochinese countries and sabotage peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

RADIO COMMENTARY SLAMS BEIJING SUPPORT FOR POL POT

OW100455 Hanoi International Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 9 Jan 84

[Station Commentary: "Those Who Go against the Trend of the Times"]

[Text] Kampuchea is now called a land of smiling faces again 5 years after liberation. Wallowing in the mire with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces, however, those in power in Beijing are bent on wiping out the smiling faces of the Kampuchean people who have been delivered from the abyss of genocide.

The Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique is a product of Beijing. The gentlemen of Zhongnanhai declared that Kampuchea should follow the example set by China in its Cultural Revolution in building so-called socialism. After having been overthrown by the Kampuchean people, the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique fled to Thailand. This clique is still supported by those in power in Beijing. World media point out that Pol Pot's remaining forces cannot survive for even a single day without the support of those in power in Beijing.

At the end of last year, those in power in Beijing summoned to Beijing the chieftains of the three parties participating in the so-called Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, called for unity among them and expressed full support for them.

The Kampuchean people have already banished the Pol Pot clique to the lowest depths of hell. Facts over the past 5 years show that state power in Kampuchea, from the central level down to the local level, has been consolidated and that it is effectively exercising its authority and rebuilding the country on the ruins. Flying in the face of facts and telling lies, however, those in power in Beijing simply go against the trend of the times.

At the 1983 UN General Assembly, Albania officially recognized the Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea headed by Chairman Heng Samrin as the sole legitimate government of the Kampuchean people. This was a heavy slap in the face of the Beijing authorities. Despite this fact, those in power in Beijing are continuing to resort to tricks to undermine the Kampuchean people's rehabilitation efforts and create tensions in this region.

The Indian paper PATRIOT pointed out on 20 July last year: The Beijing authorities' purpose of supporting Pol Pot's remaining forces is to bring Southeast Asia into their sphere of influence. While keeping frequent contacts with Thai leaders, the Beijing leaders attempt to bring pressure to bear on Thailand and other ASEAN countries, undermine the Kampuchean people's rehabilitation efforts and have the Pol Pot clique restored.

By helping the Kampuchean people overthrow the genocidal clique and stationing Vietnamese volunteers in Kampuchea, the Vietnamese people aim at preventing the Pol Pot clique from reviving and at assisting the Kampuchean people in building a new life. Once the incessant threat from the Beijing authorities is removed, the Vietnamese troops will withdraw from Kampuchea.

The situation in Kampuchea is becoming increasingly stable, and the country's internal strength is increasing. This has been borne out by the fact that some of the Vietnamese troops have withdrawn from Kampuchea in 1982 and 1983.

After visiting Kampuchea in February 1983, (Thi Duy Co), former ambassador of our country to Kampuchea pointed out in the magazine U.S.-INDOCHINESE ISSUES: As far as the majority of the Kampuchean people are concerned, Vietnam is their liberator. They regard China's support for Pol Pot's remaining forces, who are fleeing here and there across the Kampuchean-Thai border, as an unfriendly act.

Turning a blind eye to facts, those in power in Beijing continue to deceive the Chinese people and try to defend their squandering of the Chinese people's money and materials. This the Chinese people cannot tolerate.

ARMY JOURNAL EDITORIAL ON KAMPUCHEAN REVOLUTION

Parts I, II

BK100515 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2330 GMT 1 Jan 84

["Parts I and II" of January 1984 TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN editorial: "The Kampuchean Revolution is Steadily Advancing"]

[Text] Entering the first days of 1984, the people of all nationalities throughout the Kampuchean nation jubilantly celebrate the 5th National Day of the PRK, which was founded following the 7 January 1979 victory.

This great victory, won 5 years ago, was a golden milestone and the most important historical event of the community of all nationalities living in the Land of Angkor on the road of a protracted and arduous struggle for independence and freedom. On that day, a new page in Kampuchea's history began. For the first time, the Kampuchean homeland enjoyed genuine independence and the people of all nationalities in the Kampuchean nation became the masters of their own country and destiny. This resounding victory was an absolutely magnificent epic of the genuine revolutionary forces in Kampuchea which, acting in coordination with the Vietnamese Army and people, who scored great success in the war of national defense at their southwestern border, overthrew the rule of the pseudorevolutionary Pol Pot clique of renegades, henchmen of the Chinese reactionaries.

Following the epoch-making historic victory of all the three Indochinese peoples in their historic confrontation with U.S. imperialism, Kampuchea's 7 January 1979 victory, Vietnam's victory in the wars of national defense at its southwestern and northern borders, and Laos' victory in the first rounds of its new historic confrontation with the Chinese expansionists-hegemonists, created an unprecedentedly fine situation on the Indochina peninsula. For the first time in history, all the three countries of Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea became totally independent and unified and marched together toward socialism, shaping a firm alliance of the three fraternal nations on the Indochina peninsula for the benefit of peace and revolution in this region.

Since their heavy defeats in a number of different types of war of aggression in Kampuchea and Vietnam in 1979, the Chinese expansionists-hegemonists have colluded even more closely with the U.S. imperialists and other international reactionary forces in continuing their frenzied opposition to the three Indochinese countries' revolution. They have resorted to a new strategy -- the war-of-sabotage strategy -- adopting specific objectives, themes, and measures to suit the specific situation in each country. They have concentrated the spearheads of their attacks on Vietnam. To do so, they have aimed at Kampuchea, which they regard as the weakest link in the system of socialist countries in Indochina and Southeast Asia.

Over the past 5 years, the enemies' counterattacks, opposition to, and sabotage of the Kampuchean revolution have taken place continually and in an extremely fierce manner in all fields -- military, economic, political, social, and diplomatic. This is essentially an aggression launched by Chinese expansionism and hegemonism in collusion with U.S. imperialism and various puppet forces, of which the Pol Pot clique is the mainstay, to overthrow the Heng Samrin revolutionary administration, reimpose the yoke of Chinese rule on the Kampuchean nation, take Kampuchea back into Beijing's orbit, and use this country to weaken Vietnam and eventually to annex Vietnam and Laos. China, however, has disguised this war as Kampuchea's war of liberation against the so-called Vietnamese occupation.

Beijing's strategy in Kampuchea is also a kind of protracted guerrilla warfare strategy devised by Mao Zedong, but here it has been Khmerized. With the collusion and support of the United States and other reactionary forces, China has made efforts to rally its reactionary and treacherous henchmen of all stripes in the so-called CGDK and has actively supplied them with weapons and food. Using Thailand as a sanctuary, these henchmen have repeatedly carried out armed activities at the Thai-Kampuchean border, creating prolonged instability there.

At the same time, from this sanctuary, they have sought to infiltrate into Kampuchea's inland regions to reestablish contact with their former reactionary agents in an attempt to build underground forces and organize double-faced administrations in both the cities and rural areas according to the formula of protracted entrenchment.

They have carried out harassment and terrorist activities and forced a number of people to follow them to serve both as a shield and as a source of supplies. Taking advantage of the situation in those places where the revolution is still weak, especially the dangerous mountain and forest regions near the Thai-Kampuchean border, they have stepped up local guerrilla activities to create the opportunity for fomenting rebellions. They have sought to establish so-called enclaves and create a situation wherein revolution-controlled and counterrevolution-controlled areas would alternate with each other in a number of places.

Since 1982, in view of Kampuchea's rapid rebirth and the PRK's vigorous growth, the enemies have feverishly stepped up their multifaceted war of sabotage through the adoption of a series of strategic measures: guerrilla warfare, psychological warfare, and espionage warfare. They have attached importance to economic, political, ideological, and organizational sabotage in an attempt to degrade cadres, lessen the people's confidence in the new regime, and eventually fulfill the scheme of overthrowing the revolutionary administration by peaceful means.

Beijing and the Kampuchean reactionaries have also carried out coordinated operations with the U.S. Navy and Thai Armed Forces at sea, committing provocation and threatening the security and territory of Kampuchea. They have colluded with spies and commandos smuggled into South Vietnam by the United States and established contact with the reactionaries among the various religious, minority nationalities, and the former South Vietnamese puppet army and administration to oppose and sabotage the revolution in Kampuchea and Vietnam.

Meanwhile, at the northern border regions of Vietnam, the Beijing reactionary clique has moved its troops close to Vietnamese territory to commit armed provocations, dispatched spies, commandos, and scouts into our inland regions, usurped a number of places on the border, created permanent tension, and threatened Vietnam with a war of aggression to teach it a second lesson.

In the international arena, China, in collusion with the United States and other international reactionary forces, has ceaselessly slandered Vietnam and distorted the situation in Kampuchea. They have drawn the ASEAN countries, especially Thailand, into a confrontation with the Indochinese countries and imposed an economic blockade against the PRK in an attempt to isolate the Kampuchean revolution, lessen the PRK Government's prestige, and promote the influence of the Pol Pot genocidal corpse and the other henchmen in the tripartite coalition government of their own making.

The enemies have also carried out many insidious and cunning schemes and tricks in the hope of stirring up bigoted nationalism among the Kampuchean cadres and people, divide and sabotage the Vietnam-Kampuchea and Vietnam-Kampuchea-Laos militant solidarity and alliance, and undermine the militant solidarity and alliance between the three Indochinese countries and the Soviet Union and other countries in the socialist community.

The enemies' intention is to wage a protracted war of attrition in the hopes of weakening the Kampuchean revolution and gradually bleeding Vietnam white in Kampuchea; to use military forces to launch attacks from the outside in coordination with efforts to provoke rebellions from the inside to retake a number of areas along the border and further inland; and to coordinate these maneuvers with the war of sabotage in Vietnam and Laos as well as with diplomatic struggle to bring pressure to bear on Vietnam and Kampuchea so as to achieve a political solution to the Kampuchea issue to their advantage and eventually to fulfill their long-term basic scheme.

The enemies' ambitions are unbounded. They still firmly believe in their eventual victory. As early as 1979, former Chinese Defense Minister Keng Piao, when commenting on the 7 January victory of Vietnam and Kampuchea, blustered: Vietnam thinks that this was the end of a success, but it was in fact the beginning of a failure.

However, it is the enemies who are wrong. Their subjective intention is one thing, but whether they can realize it is another.

Part III

BK100805 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1400 GMT 2 Jan 84

["Part III" of January 1984 TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN editorial: "The Kampuchean Revolution Is Steadily Advancing"]

[Text] Since toppling the genocidal Pol Pot regime -- Beijing's lackey -- under the leadership of the KPRP and the PRK Government headed by Chairman Heng Samrin and with the disinterested, timely, and effective assistance of Vietnam, the Soviet Union, and other socialist countries and many international organizations, the people of various nationalities in the Kampuchean community have fought gallantly to overcome innumerable difficulties and all ordeals, thus scoring great and comprehensive achievements in national defense and construction.

Only by looking at the heavy consequences left behind in Kampuchea by the Beijing lackey regime can we clearly see the marvellous achievements recorded by the Kampuchean people. Before the victory, the Kampuchean revolution was betrayed, the Communist Party was usurped of its power and degraded, and nearly all of the genuine revolutionary forces were wiped out.

Meanwhile, millions of Kampuchean were massacred, nearly half of the country's population was on the brink of genocide, and the entire Kampuchean society was turned upside down and gradually molded on the model of a grotesque type of socialism -- the product of Maoism -- in combination with the insane and anarchic ideas of the Pol Pot ruling clique. More than that, the entire country was horribly devastated; all cities were desolated; the countryside was deserted; houses were destroyed; members of every family were separated from one another; and markets, schools, and temples were empty.

Since the victory on 7 January 1979, acting hand in glove with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces among the ASEAN countries, the Beijing reactionaries have continuously and frantically sought to oppose, undermine, and crush the Kampuchean revolution in an attempt to bring the Pol Pot clique back to power. Despite all this, in only 5 years the entire Kampuchean people have been and are being revived, their country has been and is being rebuilt, and the Kampuchean revolution has again been fomented and is being protected ever more firmly.

Upholding their revolutionary awareness in the struggle to resolutely safeguard their newly gained independence and freedom and closely coordinating with the Vietnamese Army volunteers, the people and Revolutionary Armed Forces of Kampuchea have smashed all acts of armed harassment by the Pol Pot troops along the border as well as inside the country. Their counterattacks, landgrabbing plans, and guerrilla activities have been defeated one after another, and their hideouts and bases have gradually been wiped out.

Meanwhile, various reactionary organizations, underground forces, and plots to foment rebellion have been promptly detected and checked by the people and revolutionary administration. Hundreds of thousands of civilians -- those who were forced by enemy troops to serve as their shields -- have been liberated and sent back to their native villages to make a living. The independence and freedom of Kampuchea have been protected. All schemes and acts of aggression, subversion, and sabotage by the Beijing reactionaries and their henchmen have been gradually foiled.

The victory on 7 January 1979 saved millions of surviving Kampuchians from the scourge of genocide and enabled them to start a new life, reunite with their families, bury their loved ones, restore production, and carry out economic development along with accelerating educational, medical, and cultural activities. It has also put an end to the fearful famine caused by the genocidal regime and brought back to the country the songs and dances which are deeply imbued with the characteristics of the unique Angkor civilization.

Kampuchea has been revived and is in the process of building a new system: a socialist system which suits the specific conditions in the land of Angkor. The Kampuchean people have been able to distinguish the KPRP's genuine socialism, which has brought about prosperity, freedom, happiness, and dignity for man, from the Pol Pot clique's pseudosocialism with untold cruelty, which they will never forget. This is a major political success for the Kampuchean revolution, which shows that the Kampuchean people have achieved a new extraordinary step of maturity in the political field. It is also a tremendous driving force that encourages them to participate in the three movements for revolutionary action -- the consolidation of national defense and security to safeguard their country; the acceleration of production to stabilize their lives; and the building of their revolutionary forces -- aimed at truly making the resolution of the Fourth KPRP Congress a success.

While the revolutionary forces have developed throughout the country, the KPRP -- usurped of power and degraded by the Pol Pot reactionary clique -- has been rebuilt and consolidated, has won the masses' confidence, and has been regarded as the banner that leads the Kampuchean revolution to socialism during the transition period. The revolutionary administration, which manifests the people's right to manage and which has been established from the central to local and grassroots levels, is now developing its role in managing and caring for the people's livelihood. Various mass organizations, which have been set up and consolidated, are attracting more and more people of all strata to participate in national defense and construction.

The contingent of revolutionary cadres has increased constantly, and their quality and ability have gradually been improved. The Revolutionary Armed Forces, which include the main, local, militia, and guerrilla forces, have grown constantly in both strength and size. The main forces have been divided into army corps and equipped with appropriate technical armed services.

Many units of the Kampuchean Armed Forces have now been able to fight the enemy independently or control the areas from which Vietnamese Army volunteer troops have withdrawn. By satisfactorily protecting the revolutionary administration, they have won the confidence and affection of the people.

Despite abominable slanders by the international reactionary forces, the PRK's prestige has been increasingly enhanced throughout the world. As many as 32 countries on various continents have recognized and established diplomatic relations with it. A broad segment of public opinion among progressive people in the world, as well as among the governments of various countries and international organizations, has recognized the PRK Government as the sole legitimate representative of the Kampuchean people while demanding the expulsion of the genocidal Pol Pot clique and other Khmer reactionary groups from the United Nations.

However, the Kampuchean people still have to surmount numerous ordeals and difficulties and still need a long period of time to overcome the heavy consequences left behind by the genocidal regime. Moreover, they still must continue fighting, making sacrifices, and enduring hardships in order to frustrate all frantic and crafty schemes of the enemy.

The realistic and lively picture of Kampuchean society over the past 5 years has affirmed that the situation in Kampuchea is increasingly improving in every aspect. The position and strength of the PRK have become ever more powerful while the Kampuchean revolution is advancing steadily with new achievements. The situation in the three Indochinese countries is now better than ever before. The enemy is continuing to decline and will certainly be destroyed.

Last Part

BK100834 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2330 GMT 2 Jan 84

["Last Part" of January 1984 TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN editorial: "The Kampuchean Revolution Is Steadily Advancing"]

[Text] The great and comprehensive successes recorded over past years by the Kampuchean revolution, as confirmed in the resolution adopted in February 1983 by the KPRP Political Bureau, stem from the fact that the party has adopted correct lines and measures, successfully mobilized the strength of the entire people and army, and continuously developed and fostered the three revolutionary currents of the masses with the wholehearted assistance of the Vietnamese Armed Forces and specialists. The Kampuchean laboring people, by their own revolutionary deeds, have displayed the will, capability, and strength of a nation with a splendid history of construction and combat. Correctly assessing the great capability of the Kampuchean people, firmly believing in the great strength of the Kampuchean nation, and exploiting and bringing into play the marvelous creativity of the people of all walks of life in the land of Angkor have been considered by the party leading the revolution in Kampuchea as the most crucial issue in its effort to continue pushing the Kampuchean revolution steadily forward.

Kampuchea is a small country with a small nation but it is very rich in talent. It created the splendid Angkor civilization many centuries ago. This nation, having been many times subjected to invasion by the ruling feudal clique of neighboring countries, has had a history of glorious struggle thousands of years long for survival and for national defense and construction. However, all the achievements recorded by generation after generation with their blood, bones, and sweat were taken away by the ruling dynasties of the exploitative classes. The country was independent but the people enjoyed no freedom.

In the recent and modern historical periods, Kampuchea was again subjected for centuries to colonialist and imperialist rule. Under the banner of Marxism-Leninism, the Kampuchean people, together with the fraternal peoples of Vietnam and Laos, rose up to struggle against the common enemy and achieved extremely glorious victory. The stalwart Kampuchean nation stood at the threshold of genuine independence and freedom, rights it totally deserved to enjoy. The perpetual national hatred whipped up by the feudalists in Vietnam and Kampuchea has been eliminated.

However, by an ironic twist of history, the Kampuchean people were betrayed once again, this time by the very ones who claimed to be advocates of Marxism-Leninism and waved the banner of socialism -- the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique, which is the lackey of the Chinese expansionists-hegemonists. The Kampuchean nation was again immersed in an unprecedented genocidal bloodbath. At the same time, the hatred between the Vietnamese and Kampuchean nations, which had already receded into the bygone past, was again rekindled with frenzied vigor. The Kampuchean nation's desire to live in genuine independence and freedom was grossly trampled upon by the genocidal regime. The cemented militant solidarity between the Vietnamese and Kampuchean peoples who shared the same combat trench was cunningly undermined by the false patriots. This was the reason why the Kampuchean people rose up in coordination with the Vietnamese Army and people in the earth-shaking revolution that overthrew the traitorous clique of Pol Pot, Beijing's henchman. This was also the great spiritual driving force that spawned great material potentials to bring about splendid successes for the Kampuchean revolution in past years.

While the strength of the Kampuchean people under the leadership of a genuine revolutionary party is the basic and most decisive factor for the success of the Kampuchean revolution in the long term, the assistance given by Vietnam is a factor of special importance and, it can be said -- as our Kampuchean comrades put it -- also a decisive factor under certain circumstances.

As proven by the history of the struggle against aggression by the peoples of Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea, the militant solidarity and the special alliance between the three Indochinese countries always constitute a basic factor for ensuring the success of each and all of the three countries. Vietnam's assistance to Kampuchea is special assistance imbued with the spirit of proletarian internationalism; it also deeply reflects the genuine spirit of patriotism of the Vietnamese Army and people. The Vietnamese Army volunteers fully understand that they come to Kampuchea at the request of the party, government, and people of Kampuchea to help their friends defend Kampuchea's independence, freedom, and socialism, and also to defend Vietnam's independence, freedom, and socialism.

The Kampuchean comrades said: The Kampuchean people will be eternally grateful to the party, government, people, and Army of Vietnam for having sent their beloved sons since 1979 to our country in order to fight for our nation's survival. They are continuing to score great victories that effectively serve the economic restoration and cultural development of the Kampuchean people.

The Vietnamese Army cadres and combatants and the Kampuchean Army specialists have thoroughly understood the fundamental viewpoints in our party's international policy toward the fraternal party and people to Kampuchea. We consider helping friends an international as well as a national duty.

Expansionism in collusion with imperialism and other reactionary forces are constantly seeking all ways to undermine the Vietnam-Laos-Kampuchea solidarity bloc, using one country as a springboard for annexing another and then annexing all three countries on the Indochinese peninsula. They consider Indochina a theater of their operations. None of the countries can be at peace if the independence and freedom of one of the three countries is threatened.

For this very reason, our party has considered helping friends as helping ourselves, just as President Ho Chi Minh clearly indicated: We help our friends who in turn will help us. This mutual help is based on equality in terms of politics and duty. Depending on its capability, each country will most satisfactorily fulfill its national duty and make the highest contributions to its international duty. There can be no matter of our superiority nor can we calculate gains and losses.

The revolution is the undertaking of the people in each country. No matter how great and important the aid from outside, it cannot definitely replace the internal forces; the role of the revolution must be developed through the internal forces. This is the main reason why our party considers the primary objective of our aid to our friends to be is to help our friends determine their own fate and assume their own revolution.

We have therefore always respected our friends' mastery, strived to develop their sense of mastery to the greatest extent, and helped our friends enhance the standard and ability of their mastery by creating all conditions for them to decide all their tasks in line with the historic conditions of their country and people. We help our friends master their own life, society, and their national construction and defense of their whole country as well as in each locality and primary installation. We dare not recklessly apply mechanically our experience to the situation of our friends.

Kampuchea is a nation that cherishes freedom and independence. It has paid dearly several times for independence and freedom in fighting foreign aggressors. The Kampuchean people have been betrayed more than once by their own rulers. As a result, they are very sensitive to their sovereignty. Nevertheless, they are also vigilant against the betrayal of the Pol Pot clique and other reactionary lackey forces. Consequently, we have adequate reasons to believe firmly in the fraternal Kampuchean people's abundant abilities to master their own country, to fight their enemies both foreign and domestic, and to build a new life. We understand clearly that a nation that once could build the Angkor, can now do anything under the correct leadership of the genuine revolutionary party -- the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party -- and with the assistance of Vietnam, the Soviet Union, and the whole socialist community and all progressive mankind.

Our Vietnamese people -- also a nation that cherishes freedom and independence -- have many times sacrificed blood and bone for their independence and freedom. We therefore know how to treasure the independence and freedom of other nations. All nations, large or small, are and must be equal. All manifestations of big-nation chauvinism are quite unfamiliar to our party, Army, and Vietnamese people. In maintaining its militant solidarity and close cooperation with Vietnam, Laos, the Soviet Union, and other fraternal socialist countries, and with the assistance of the revolutionary movements all over the world, the Kampuchean revolution is steadily advancing and will certainly win a total victory.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEMBER BUI THANH KHIET DIES

BK080545 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 8 Jan 84

[Text] The CPV Central Committee, the office of the National Assembly and Council of State, the party Central Committee Science and Education Department, and the bereft family, with boundless grief, herewith announce that, after a period of illness, Comrade Bui Thanh Khiết, member of the CPV Central Committee, chairman of the party Central Committee Science and Education Department, deputy of the Seventh National Assembly, and chairman of the Seventh National Assembly's Science and Technology Committee, passed away at 1645 on 7 January at the Thong Nhat Hospital at the age of 60. He succumbed to an extremely serious illness despite wholehearted treatment by various professors, physicians, and health cadres and personnel.

Visits to the deceased comrade will begin at 1500 on 9 January at the conference hall, 272 Vo Thi Sau Road, Third Precinct, Ho Chi Minh City. A memorial service will be held at 0800 on 10 January. Comrade Bui Thanh Khiết will be buried at the War Martyrs Cemetery of Ho Chi Minh City.

IMELDA CONCLUDES CHINA VISIT, HEADS FOR HOME

Reaches Trade Deals

OW101347 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 10 Jan 84

[Text] Mrs Imelda Marcos is expected to plane in tonight from a successful 4-day visit to China.

While in Beijing, the first lady concluded several trade agreements, among them the consideration by China to increase its imports from the Philippines, special arrangements on payment of certain imports like crude oil and the buying of local products. The president is expected to lead high government officials and members of the diplomatic corps in welcoming the first lady at the MIA [Manila International Airport].

The three agreements concluded by Mrs Marcos with acting Premier Wan Li were for \$500-million bilateral trade, a cultural accord covering various fields, and a science and technological pact involving seven projects for China, 11 for the Philippines.

Mrs Marcos and Premier Li signed the agreements before she met with Chinese President Li Xiannian at the Great Hall of the People's. The meeting turned into a conversation between two old friends. The Chinese president has given instructions to extend full support to the Philippines in any discussions in financial prospects.

Mrs Marcos' 4-day working trip to China also assured the Philippines of a \$60-million oil credit from Beijing good for 90 days, with free interest for the first 30 days.

Returns to Manila

HK110036 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 10 Jan 84

[Text] First in the news, the first lady Mrs Imelda Marcos returned last night from China with direct financial assistance and assurance of Chinese support for the Philippines in the International Monetary Fund. Mrs Marcos reported that China has granted the Philippines direct and immediate assistance amounting to \$250 million and a trade agreement amounting to a minimum of \$500 million.

President Marcos, who met the first lady at the Manila International Airport at 8:30 last night, said that the first lady's visit to the People's Republic of China will have long-range and immediate impact on the country's economy. He said the placements with the Central Bank mean that the country will have foreign exchange available for its requirements in trade financing and other activities, by opening letters of credit for imports of essential raw materials. The \$500 million minimum trade between the two countries, according to the president, would give the Philippines a head start in the race for the competitive Chinese market. The huge China market has been wooed by almost all countries, especially in the western world. The president is certain that western countries were watching with a little envy the attitude of China toward the Philippines, which he described as the brotherly and affectionary attitude shown by a big brother to a younger brother.

Upon her arrival, the first lady submitted a report to the president on the results of her mission to the People's Republic of China. She reported the assurances of the People's Republic of China leaders that their government would always stand ready to help the Philippines morally and materially.

On China's support in the International Monetary Fund, the first lady said the support was pledged by President Li Xiannian during their talks in Beijing. She said the Chinese president instructed China's representative to the IMF to extend full support to the Philippines in any discussions affecting Philippine financial prospects. Mrs Marcos said President Li also declared China's support for the Philippines and the administration of President Marcos.

Comments on Agreements

HK110428 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 0400 GMT 11 Jan 84

[Text] The successful just-completed official visit of the first lady to China will benefit the country after the signing between the two countries of a \$250 million direct financial program and a trade agreement totalling a minimum of \$500 million. The first lady said that this package would resuscitate the country from the 1983 year-end economic difficulties. The two countries, she reported, agreed to accelerate their trade volume to a minimum of \$500 million yearly, representing a potential of at least \$2.5 billion over the next 5 years. Hence, she said, the \$102 million trade deficit with China would be rectified, with the Philippines exporting non-traditional products and services to China, with its 1 billion population.

[Begin Mrs Marcos recording] China and the Philippines have agreed and have signed the step-up of trade volume to a minimum of \$500 million yearly, representing a potential of at least \$2.5 billion in 5 years. The significant thing is that the \$102 million trade deficit with China will be rectified too. Our current foreign exchange deficiency will be partly compensated for, and most of all, we shall be able to export non-traditional products and services to the People's Republic of China, which has a real market composed of its more than 1 billion population. The Bank of China and the Central Bank of the Philippines signed a mutual deposit agreement, with China making a placement with the Central Bank of the Philippines [words indistinct] amounting to an initial first 40 million; both parties will negotiate immediately a greater increase in the facility as well as expanding deposits and placements. This will keep pace with the growing trade and general economic relationship between the two countries. [End recording]

The president for his part said, advanced countries have long been wooing China and its huge market, and that with this development, the Philippines would be the object of their envy.

ROMULO HOLDS FAREWELL PRESS CONFERENCE

Names Tolentino Successor

BK110806 Hong Kong AFP in English 0719 GMT 11 Jan 84

[By Teodoro Benigno]

[Excerpts] Manila, Jan. 11 (AFP) -- The Philippines's veteran Foreign Minister Carlos Romulo today named his possible successor, indirectly warned against the increased powers of the military and refused any comment on who could have assassinated Benigno Aquino.

Misty-eyed at a farewell press conference with members of the foreign press, Minister Romulo said his successor would be ex-Senator Arturo Tolentino if the latter was re-elected May 14 to the 200-man National Assembly. The minister turns 85 Jan. 14, the day of his retirement.

Asked whether he was concerned by the growing might of the 200,000-strong Armed Forces in the Philippines reflected by the presence of top generals at some Cabinet and top-level meetings, Mr Romulo indirectly nodded agreement.

He recalled the farewell address of former U.S. President Dwight Eisenhower strongly warning against the growing strength of the U.S. "military-industrial complex" and said "that was sound advice."

In his opening remarks and during the question-answer period, Mr Romulo emphatically refused to be drawn "into the political bickerings" now shaking the Philippines as a result of August 21 assassination of opposition leader Benigno Aquino. He would stick only to his previous statements that the assassination had brought down the prestige of the Philippines abroad and virtually destroyed his life work of helping to build up this prestige internationally.

Mr Romulo said that the prestige of the Philippines abroad could be restored only if the present fact-finding body headed by retired Justice Corazon Agrava saw to it that those who committed the crime "are both exposed and punished."

He pointed out that Mr Tolentino -- currently minister of state for foreign affairs at the National Assembly -- had been jointly chosen by him and Mr Marcos, but declined to take his oath as foreign minister immediately. He said Mr Tolentino would step into his shoes only after the May 14 National Assembly elections, assuming that he wins his re-election bid and the ruling New Society Movement party garners the majority anew in the assembly. Mr Tolentino, besides being the permanent Philippine delegate to the International Law of the Sea Conference, has represented the country in various international conferences abroad, particularly those held by the Association of Southeast Asian Nations.

The outgoing top diplomat, fondly called "general" by almost everybody due to his war-time exploits as aide with rank of general of General Douglas MacArthur, said his greatest accomplishment as foreign minister was "the opening of doors to communist and socialist countries."

The minister recalled tremendous local opposition in the 1960's and early 1970's to ties with the communist bloc, but noted that eventually "we succeeded in convincing those opposed" to opening "the country's doors to the entire world."

Mr Romulo said that the present political and economic crisis triggered by the Aquino assassination would eventually be "surmounted" by the people who had experienced worse crises in the past, such as the insurrection against America and Japanese occupation during the World War II.

He said that friendly nations like the United States "and the American people" would help the country surmount the crisis, but did not go into detail. The Philippines has asked Washington and Tokyo for billions of dollars in new loans to bail the country out of its worst economic crisis since the end of World War II.

Tears welled in Mr Romulo's eyes as toward the end of his opening remarks he said "and so I retire with bitter-sweet memories" after accomplishing Mr Marcos' last assignment that he reorganize the Foreign Ministry.

When a newsman persisted in asking him about possible government involvement in the Aquino assassination, Mr Romulo said he was abroad when it occurred. Earlier he said his ministry was concerned with foreign affairs and not domestic matters. He said the full restoration of democracy was not possible in the Philippines. This was because "freedom from want" was much more important here than "freedom of expression," the latter freedom being normal in the United States "because the American people have everything."

Discusses Japan, USSR Status

BK111130 Hong Kong AFP in English 1013 GMT 11 Jan 84

[Text] Manila, Jan 11 (AFP) -- The Philippines' foreign minister today said that Japan had to protect itself militarily from the Soviet Union but warned against it "taking a larger share" of the defense of the Pacific area.

At a press conference, Carlos Romulo said Japan was a "question mark" as to possible dangers it could pose for Southeast Asian countries like the Philippines since it was resisting U.S. pressure for it to assume a bigger role in the defense of Asia. However he quickly added that the Soviet Union was a danger to Japan with its continued occupation of the Kurile Islands and that "this may be Japan's achilles heel." The Philippines would not object to Japan defending itself against "the Soviet threat" as long it does not fan out into Asia and the Pacific, he said.

In relations with the Philippines, he praised Japan for "living up to every commitment" and said Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone had "made a flat statement" that he wanted to help the country ease its economic crisis. Japan had set up a model of compliance for all of Asia by honoring all of its commitments to the Philippines, he said. He also said that the U.S.-Philippines bases agreement "should continue" since it was renewed last year, effective through 1989, "and we cannot renege on our treaty agreements." He also said the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), including Indonesia, Philippines, Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore and Brunei, "cannot remain stagnant" and should "keep moving."

A task force studying what "ASEAN can look forward to without going astray" from the Bangkok declaration that created it will present its report shortly, he said.

PAIR APPEARS BEFORE BOARD PROBING AQUINO SLAYING

Threats to Aquino Cited

OW101445 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 10 Jan 84

[Text] A ranking military officer admitted today that threats to the life of Benigno Aquino were known to him even 3 months before the former senator returned to the Philippines. Presidential Security Command [PSC] Inspector General, Colonel Balbino Diego, gave this testimony before the Agrava fact-finding board today. Colonel Diego told the board that as far as he was concerned, no military man was involved in the Aquino assassination. We have Jose Carlos for this report.

[Begin recording] [Video shows public hearing in progress] [Carlos] Colonel Diego said that as far as he knew, no military man was a source of threat against Aquino's life. The threats, he pointed out, came from the New People's Army, Rosendo Cawigan, and families and relatives of those who testified against the former senator in a military trial in 1975.

Testifying before the Agrava board, Colonel Diego said the PSC did not participate in the security arrangements of Aquino's arrival.

[Diego] In this particular (?arrangement of) Mr Aquino, Your Honor, the PSC was never involved.

[Agrava] Could it be possible, then, that the PSC, although not involved, could have taken steps, measures, or implemented steps, not known (?to Avsecom [Aviation Security Command]) because there was no coordination, but related to the arrival of Senator Aquino?

[Diego] No, Your Honor, because the PSC (?was unaware of) the level of importance, Your Honor, as to the person arriving. And when the PSC is committed to any kind of security, that person must be very, very important, to the extent that if that person is (?harmed), then the whole Republic is put into shame.

[Carlos] Diego also denied that any PSC agents were on board the China Airlines plane that brought the former senator from Taipei to Manila on 21 August. However, he identified customs and immigration quarantine agents, assigned to the Manila International Airport, as belonging to the PSC, who in earlier testimonies of (?military) witnesses were seen on board that plane.

He also told the board that certain military units are still gathering more information to check the co-conspirators of the alleged assassin, Rolando Galman. Diego said it was Cawigan who, 3 days after the tragic incident informed him that the person who shot Aquino was Galman. Diego said he first met Cawigan in March 1983 at the PSC headquarters of the Malacanang Park. He said Cawigan informed him Aquino was out to liquidate him once he arrives in Manila. [Sentence as heard] Diego's testimony was contrary to Cawigan's earlier statement that Colonel Diego informed him of intelligence reports indicating that the former senator would kill him if he returns in Manila. [sentence as heard] [end recording]

Possible Witness Identified

OW101457 Hong Kong AFP in English 1422 GMT 10 Jan 84

[Text] Manila, Jan 10 (AFP) -- A woman who may have witnessed the assassination of opposition leader Benigno Aquino was today identified, but her whereabouts remain unknown. The woman was identified as Arelina Santos, who was variously reported to be in Japan, the United States or in Davao City, southern Philippines, Bienvenido Tan, the public coordinator of the board investigating the August 21 murder, said.

Presidential Security Command Press Officer Colonel Vicente Tigas told the five-man (?board) it is possible the girl may have seen the killing. The woman was apparently a fellow passenger of Mr Aquino on the China Airlines jet which brought him home from Taipei on the last leg of his return from three years self-exile in the United States. Mr. Aquino was shot dead seconds after he stepped onto the Manila Airport tarmac under military escort. The government and military claim he was slain by a communist gunman, who was in turn killed by soldiers.

Col. Tigas described the woman witness as "the most upset among the disembarking plane passengers," adding that she was crying hard with "tears all over her face" and even nearly fainting.

According to earlier testimony, the woman hysterically told reporters: "They shot Aquino, they shot Aquino" but later retracted the statement after she was taken aside by Col. Tigas. Today, the officer admitted he talked to the woman but denied having said anything to make her retract. He said he only offered her assistance.

Col. Tigas also said that aside from the disembarking China Airline passenger, some incoming passengers must have also seen the assassination. "There were some incoming passengers who have come to the corridors and they were seen rushing to the plane," he said.

COMELEC CHAIRMAN DENIES VOTER LIST INFLATED

OW101432 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 10 Jan 84

[Text] The information given out by the National Movement for Free Elections that the Metro Manila voters list is inflated is not due to any irregularity.

This was stressed this afternoon by Comelec [Commission on Elections] Chairman Vincente Santiago, who appeared on RPN-9's Comelec hour with (Jose Petrochet).

According to Santiago, the influx of students, transient workers, and employees residing in the provinces into Metro Manila, particularly in the case of the May 1982 barangay elections, triggered the reported excess of 1.4 million voters registered in Metro Manila as against only 3.5 million projected qualified voters.

[Begin Santiago recording] That may be true, but there is an excess of registered voters as against the projected voting population in 1982 based on some statistics. Now, this excess does not necessarily mean that the list of voters in 1982 were padded, because to say that the list were padded would necessarily imply some irregularities, some anomalies that may have taken place in connection with the preparation of these lists, and that is not so. [end recording]

NAMFREL PRESSES FOR NEW VOTER REGISTRATION

OW101516 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 10 Jan 84

[Text] The National Movement for Free Elections [Namfrel] today pressed for a general re-registration of voters. This and other proposals in this report by Philip Tan.

[Begin Tan recording] The National Citizens' Movement for Free Elections today appealed to the president for the implementation of a new list of voters and related elections procedural matters. The Namfrel issued the appeal in its noontime meeting today at the Makati Sports Club. The group, chaired by Jose Concepcion Jr, at the same time called for the appointment of new commissioners for the four vacant positions in the Commission on Elections [Comelec] before the 27 January national plebiscite. Concepcion's group emphasized that the appointment of new commissioners before the plebiscite will provide them sufficient time to gain experience in Comelec functions and working before the May elections. Namfrel also asked tomorrow's KBL [Kilusang Bagong Lipunan] caucus to allow the re-registration of all qualified voters in the country's 85,000 voting centers.

Finally, Namfrel asked for the passage of amendments to the revised election code, which include, among others, equal media time and space for the ruling party and the opposition, equal postal privileges, suspension of certain presidential decrees to allow free and full ventilation of issues, restrictions on the military during elections, free photographing of proceedings in any voting center by any citizen, (?new poll) procedures for casting and counting votes, appointment of watchers throughout the entire electoral process from the printing of ballots to the final canvassing of the electoral returns, greater penalties for election violations, and others.

In the same Namfrel meeting, Concepcion announced the willingness of the Integrated Bar of the Philippines to serve as the legal arm of the association on cases related to the conduct of the plebiscite and elections. [End recording]

BANK GOVERNOR RESIGNS; NAMED EDUCATION MINISTER

BK110800 Hong Kong AFP in English 0736 GMT 11 Jan 84

[Text] Manila, Jan 11 (AFP) -- Philippine Central Bank Governor Jaime Laya resigned here today after admitting last month that the bank had overstated the country's foreign currency reserves by some 600 million dollars, Central Bank sources said. President Ferdinand Marcos accepted his resignation and appointed him education minister in place of Onofre Corpus, the sources said. Mr Corpus quit over a disagreement with Mr Marcos over teachers' pay and plans to restore the vice-presidency.

Mr. Laya, who has been closely involved in negotiations with foreign bankers over the Philippines' massive foreign debts, returned yesterday from Beijing where he had accompanied Mr Marcos' wife, Imelda. Her mission was aimed at redressing the trade balance between the two countries and at trying to sell up to 700 million dollars worth of U.S. dollar bonds from the Philippine treasury.

Following press reports last month, Mr Laya admitted that the Central Bank had overstated the reserves by 600 million dollars, causing an upset in the debt negotiations. Mr Laya expressed regret at the overstatement which he said was a mistake and set up an investigation to establish responsibility. The sources said Mr. Marcos asked Mr Laya to recommend his successor and an announcement on the new governor was expected later today.

At the Education Ministry, Mr Laya will have "plenary powers to reorganize the ministry from top to bottom," the sources said. The ministry has been plagued with problems including a long-running dispute and mass resignations by teachers demanding that promised pay raises dating back to 1981 be honored by the government. Mr Marcos announced that Mr Laya had quit during a caucus of the ruling New Society Movement Party at the Presidential Palace.

Mr Corpus resigned as education minister on December 15. He said he did not agree with Mr Marcos over the restoration of the vice presidency, which is to be the subject of a national plebiscite later this month, and that he believed the government should give teachers the promised raises.

FORMER U.S. SENATOR 'IMPRESSED' BY STABILITY

HK110052 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 10 Jan 84

[Text] A former American senator visiting the Philippines said yesterday he was impressed by the political and economic stability which the country has achieved since 1973. During a courtesy call on President Marcos, the former senator, Birch Bayh Jr, also said he was surprised to find that the Philippines was much different from what was pictured by the American media. He said, what I actually saw was much different from the newspapers I read back home. He said that, talking to the Filipino people, he found things much different from those he read in the papers back home. The president informed former Senator Bayh about the country's efforts to set up a semi-parliamentary system in order to avoid conflict between the legislative and executive.

END OF

FICHE

DATE FILMED

12 JAN. 1984

